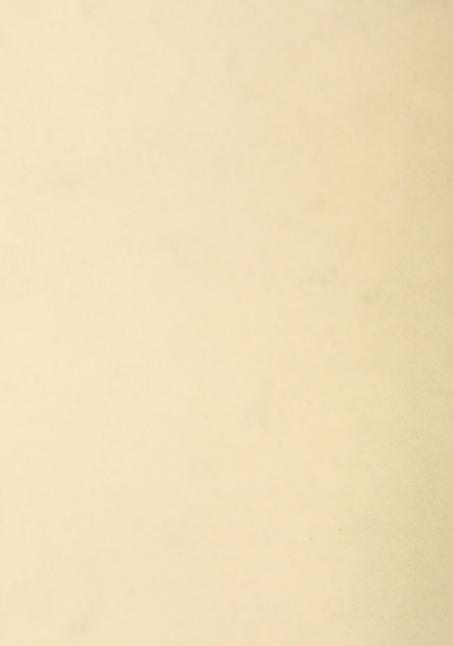
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Southern California Acclimatizing Association,

Santa Barbara, California, U. S.P. A. OLOGICAL

THESTIGATIONS

GENERAL CATALOGUE

AND

GARDEN GUIDE

FOR THE SOUTH.

Comprising =

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION DEGREE OF HARDINESS HINTS TO CULTURE OF 1500 SORTS OF PLANTS.

Contents =

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It has been highly gratifying to us that the first edition of our GENERAL CATALOGUE AND GARDEN GUIDE FOR THE SOUTH was so rapidly exhausted, being a proof that our work was duly appreciated in California and abroad.

In this new edition a much larger number of Plants is comprised, mostly of our own introduction, while a few it has

proved advisable to discard.

Encouraged by the favour that has been shown to us, we have endeavored, and trust to have succeeded, in making the present edition to contain the largest and most accurate amount of information concerning plants to be grown in the South.

As stated before, our purposes are

To forward the development of the horticultural capabilities of Southern California, where plants from nearly every climate are thriving to perfection together:

To introduce and to experiment upon all sorts of plants likely to have some economic or ornamental value, and to propagate and offer for sale such as will prove most desirable:

And generally to promote by all means in our power knowledge and taste for horticulture all over the United

States and particularly in the South.

To enable us to attain such results the hearty cooperation of persons interested in horticulture is confidently solicited. We are willing on our side to furnish all advice and information desired, as also to submit special lists of plants suitable to special wants and locations.

Our Catalogue comprises selections of the most desirable plants, but we can furnish also any other plant not mentioned there and obtainable in the trade.

Our terms are STRICTLY CASH WITH ORDER.

Parties ordering plants are requested to specify way of shipping they prefer: if by mail, five cents for each plant will cover charges within the United States, Mexico and Canada.

BOX 1500, SANTA BARBARA, California, U.S. A. DR. F. FRANCESCHI, Manager.

PLEASE READ THIS.

Names printed in CAPITALS are of plants first offered by us in the United States. * Denotes plants to be grown safely in open ground where the LEMON

can be grown.

** Denotes plants adapted only to practically FROSTLESS localities.

For remaining plants the APRICOT may be taken as a standard: some will endure more cold, as will be specified.

PALMS AND CYCADS.

Universally acknowledged to be the noblest and most prominent ornament in gardens, PALMS will have their beauty constantly increasing with age. Their multiform economic uses are indeed beyond enumeration, but considered only as ornamental plants, their adaptability to different purposes is unsurpassed: from the decoration of windows. halls and jardinieres to the building of stately avenues and picturesque groves. Palms are naturally distributed all over the tropics of both hemispheres, with a few representatives in temperate regions, some of which will stand many degrees of frost. Most Palms will thrive better in full sun, some will prefer partial shade: rich soil and plenty of water when growing are desirable; but there are not a few, like the common Date Palm and other kinds of Phœnix, the California fan Palm, Chamaerops humilis, and others, that will thrive in rocky and dry places without irrigation. CYCADS although distinct from Palms in organic structure, partake of the same characteristics as ornamental plants, and are horticulturally classified with them.

**Acrocomia Havanensis? Cuba\$	2 50
**Acrocomia sclerocarpa, West Indies	2 50
The "gru-gru" Palm, or "corojo": like the preceding having fine spines on trunk, leaves and fruits.	
*Archontophoenix Alexandrae, Queensland	25 to 1 00
Commonly known as Ptychospermá Alexandrae, or "Alexandra palm," similar in habit to the following, but more stately and attaining larger size.	
*Archontophoenix Cunninghamii, East Australia	25 to 5 00
More known as Seaforthia elegans; one of the most ele- gant and free growing palms. Our plants are raised from seed ripened in Santa Barbara.	
**ARECA, new species, Madagascar	50
**ARENGA OBTUSIFOLIA, Moluccas	5 00
**Arenga saccharifera, Moluccas	1 50
The "gomuti palm," yielding sugar and strong fiber; fronds silvery underneath.	
**ASTROCARYUM AYRI, Brazil	10 00
Exceedingly rare and beautiful: armed with long jet- black spines; leaves silvery underneath.	
**ATTALEA SPECTABILIS, Brazil	5 00

			-
*Howea Belmoreana, Lord Howe's Island\$	50 t	to 5	00
*Howea Forsteriana, Lord Howe's Island More known as Kentla Belmoreana and K. Forster ana; no doubt the most popular of house palms, and deservedly so; both will prefer partial shade, if planted out.	50 1	to 5	00
-*Hyophorbe amaricaulis, Mauritius		2	50
**Hyophorbe Verschaffelti, Rodriguez Island This has gracefully arching fronds veined with white, and makes an easily grown and not delicate house plant.	50 t	to 1	00
Jubaea spectabilis, Chile One of the most hardy palms, can endure drought and many degrees of cold; if liberally treated will grow fast enough, and build huge trees in a few years. Fruits are called "coquitos" and look like a diminutive Cocoanut.	50 1	to 5	00
**Latania Commersoni, Mauritius		_	00
Both highly ornamental dwarf fan palms, the first having red margined spiny leaves, the second glaucous green leaves.	95	to 5	00
*Livistona australis, East Australia. Known in gardens also as Corypha australis, one of the most popular and hardy house palms; will stand slight frosts; beautiful specimens with slender trunks and dense crown of dark green fronds are to be seen in Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and San Diego.	20	10 0	00
*Livistona chinensis, Southern China More generally known under the wrong name of Latania Borbonica, similar to the preceding and even more used for house plant; will need partial shade when planted out.	25	to 2	00
**Oreodoxa oleracea, West Indies The "cabbage palm" attaining in favorable conditions 170 feet; a very fast grower; in some places cut down for the central tender leaves or cabbage when only three years old.		2	00
	00	to 2	00
The "palma real," and well named, too, for its stately beauty; trunk slender, smooth, white, attaining over 100 feet.		9	00
**OREODOXA SANCHONA, Columbia Similar in habit to the above; with brownish leaf- stalks, but more tender.		2	00
*Phoenix Canariensis, supposed to be a garden			
hybrid Perhaps the most popular and most easily grown of all palms, and too well known to deserve description.	25	to 5	00
	-	-	-

*Phoenix dactylifera, North Africa\$	25 to 5 00
The common date palm, of which a very large number of varieties exist, and some may be profitably grown in the south. Not very ornamental in the young state,	
but hardly to be surpassed in mature age.	25
*Phœnix farinifera, India Very compact growing and ornamental, with shining dark green fronds.	
*PHŒNIX HANCEANA, Southern China	50
A most graceful dwarf kind recently discovered, and to our knowledge never before offered in the trade.	
*Phoenix humilis, Formosa?	50
Very distinct and graceful, with bluish leaves.	
*PHŒNIX JUBÆ, Tenerife	50
*Phœnix pumila, Southern China	25
Another dwarf growing kind, most suited for house decoration.	
*Phœnix reclinata, South Africa	25 to 5 00
Quite ornamental for its slender trunk, orange colored leaf stalks, and gracefully arching fronds generally hanging hedge ways.	
*Phœnix rupicola, Himalaya	50
This has become quite popular of late years, and is indeed a most graceful and desirable palm, chiefly for house decoration.	
*Pritchardia Gaudichaudi, Hawaiian Islands	50
**PRITCHARDIA MARTII, Hawaian Islands A very rare species, growing much larger than the	1 00 to 5 00
preceding. *Pritchardia pacifica, Fiji islands. Three magnificent fan palms, having a peculiar appearance of their own.	1 00
**Pseudophœnix Sargenti, extreme southern	~ 00
Florida The choicest palm we offer, and very likely not grown by anybody else at present, the original trees being exceedingly limited in number and bearing seeds very sparingly.	5 00
Rhapidophyllum hystrix, Florida	2 50
*Rhapis flabelliformis, Japan	1 00
A most graceful dwarf palm growing in thick dark green clumps, a very good house plant; will prefer partial shade if planted out.	
*Rhopalostylis Baueri, Lord Howe's island	50 to 1 00

*Rhopalostylis sapida, New Zealand\$	50 to 1	00
Known also as Areca Baueri and A. sapida; two feathery leaved palms, the first growing larger and having broader pinnae,		
*Sabal Blackburniana, Bermuda		50
*Sabal Ghiesbreghti, Mexico		50
*Sabal Mexicana, southern Texas and Mexico		50
Sabal Palmetto, Carolina to Florida		25
*Sabal umbraculifera, West Indias		50
All Sabals belong to the fan leaved section of palms, but showing in their leaves the transition to the pinnate leaved section, as very prominent in S. palmetto, the most known and hardiest of them all. *Scheelea butyracea, Venezuela	1	50
A truly magnificent and vigorous palm, having the habit of Attaleas.		00
Serenoa serrulata, Florida	25 to	50
Trachycarpus excelsus, China. The correct name for Chamaerops excelsa, or Chusan palm, no doubt the most hardy of all palms, fast growing and easily transplanted; makes also an excellent house plant.	25 to 5	00
*Thrinax argentea, Florida *Trithrinax brasiliensis, Brazil Considered to be one of the most graceful fan Palms; leaves dark bluish green.	25 to 1	50
**Wallichia disticha, Himalaya Very graceful dwarf growing, suitable for house plant.	25 to 1	00
Washingtonia filifera, California Our well known California fan palm, unsurpassed to be sure wherever immediate effect is required.	25 to 3	00
*WASHINGTONIA SONORÆ, Sonora and		
lower California	50 to 1	50
*Cycas revoluta, China and Japan The so-called "sago palm," a fine decorative plant for small lawns, terraces, etc.	50 to 5	00
*Dioon edule, Mexico	00 to 10	00

*DIOON SPINULOSUM, Mexico	00
A very rare kind, differing from the preceding mostly in having its pinnae margined with sharp points.	
*Macrozamia spiralis, Australia 5 00 to 10	00
Very choice and remarkable; long feathery fronds	
twisting in spiral shape.	
*ZAMIA ANGUSTIFOLIA, Bahamas 1	00
*Zamia integrifolia, Florida	00
Both pretty, dwarf kinds, looking like diminutive	

BAMBOOS.

Both on the utilitarian and on the ornamental standpoint hardly any other plants will compete with Bamboos in enriching a country and in beautifying the landscape, if introduced on a large scale. Their wonderfully varied uses, from a tender vegetable or pickle, to the building of houses are known to everybody, but it is not generally known that in our southern states many of the so-called "giant bamboos" can be profitably grown, and that no other plant will increase and propagate more freely. The Chinese and Japanese kinds mentioned below will endure many degrees of frost. The rich deep alluvial soil of our valleys will particularly suit Bamboos, but it would be a mistake to believe that they will grow only in moist grounds, many of them being in fact ordinarily exposed to very severe droughts in their native countries.

Arundinaria Fortunei, Japan	5	0
Dwarf, spreading, about one feet high; leaves beautifully variegated, the white predominating.		

Arundinaria Hindsii, China and Japan	50
15 feet or more, narrow, grass-like leaves and upright branchlets, giving it quite a peculiar appearance.	
Arundinaria japonica, Japan	50
10 to 12 feet with thin, weak stems and broad leaves; desirable as a decorative plant in cold sections, as it can stand many degrees of frost.	
Arundinaria macrosperma, Southern Atlantic	
States	25 to 1 00
There forming the so-called canebrakes, attaining over 18 feet in favorable conditions, a small, hardy kind, with elegant foliage.	
Arundinaria Simoni, northern China Attaining 20 feet in deep, moist soil; thin stems with permanent sheaths; leaves beautifully variegated, the white predominating; one of the hardiest kinds.	25 to 1 00
*BAMBUSA ARUNDINACEA, India	25 to 2 50
The spiny bamboo of Bengal, will attain 70 feet in favorable conditions, and over four inches in diameter.	
Bambusa Castillonis, China and Japan	50
BAMBUSA ERECTA, Japan	50
10 to 15 feet; very distinct and remarkable for having its branchlets and leaves standing upright.	
*Bambusa gracilis, Himalaya. A most graceful kind not over 18 feet high, with thin glaucous stems and a mass of feathery foliage, admirably suited for lawns and for decoration.	1 00 to 2 50
***BAMBUSA ORIENTALIS, India A form of B. arundinacea making rapidly beautiful clumps; leaves larger and velvety to the touch, being covered with very fine silky hair.	10 00
BAMBUSA PUBERULA, Japan	50
Attaining 40-50 feet, and over 6 inches thickness.	and the second
Bambusa quadrangularis, Japan	50
The celebrated square stemmed bamboo, exceedingly curious and interesting but of small size.	
BAMBUSA TESSELLATA, China	50
Only a few feet high with thin, sheathed canes; leaves very large, like checkered with yellowish variegation.	
*Bambusa verticillata? fol. var. Himalaya? 15 to 20 feet, stems orange yellow, leaves in whorls striped with white.	50
*Bambusa vulgaris, India	50 to 5 00
Not spiny, attaining 70 feet in favorable locations, and	30 10 0 00
over 4 inches in diameter.	

*DENDROCALAMUS MEMBRANACEUS,				
Burmah	00	to	2	00
A vigorous growing kind, said to attain large size.				
*Dendrocalamus strictus, Himalaya			2	50
50 to 60 feet high, and about 3 inches in diameter.	0.5			0.0
Phyllostachys aurea, northern China	25	to	1	00
About 12 feet high, stems golden yellow, very thickly jointed at the base.				
PHYLLOSTACHYS BAMBUSOIDES, Japan.				25
Not over 12 feet high; stems thin, but very strong; formerly used for arrows.				
Phyllostachys mitis, northern China	50	to	1	00
This is the giant of this section of hardy bamboos, attaining 60 feet and over 2 inches in diameter, according to Robert Fortune who first discovered it.				
Phyllostachys nigra, northern China	25	to	1	00
In this the mature stems, 15 feet high or so, will assume a beautiful jet black color.				
Phyllostachys nigra punctata, northern China			1	00
A variety of the preceding: stems_black spotted with yellow.				
Phyllostachys viridiglaucescons, northern China	25	to	2	50
To be sure the best of the hardy kinds, stems deep green turning to yellow, not much over 1 inch but attaining nearly 40 feet in favorable conditions. All bamboos of this section are very hardy and will send out runners in every direction, so that they will cover a large area of ground in very short time.				
Thamnocalamus Falconeri, Himalaya			1	00
Known also as Arundinaria falcata, much resembling B. gracilis, but smaller and more sparingly leaved.				

DECORATIVE PLANTS.

Under this heading are comprised plants other than Palms and Bamboos having bold and striking foliage, which can impart conspicuous and attractive features in gardens or in houses, independent of flowers, although in some cases these may be quite remarkable and showy. These are rather a promiscuous lot, and will need different treatment as specified for each of them. All Agaves, Nolinas, Yuccas and so forth, mostly natives of the arid regions of our southern states and northern Mexico, will grow in the driest places without irrigation at all, but will amply repay any more liberal treatment bestowed on them.

Agave americana, Mexico	25 to 2 00
Agave americana, yellow bordered	25 to 2 00
Agave americana, yellow striped	25 to 2 00
*Agave, americana, yellow patched	50 to 2 00
The commonly called "century plant" with its different Varieties, invaluable indeed for rough use.	
*AGAVE ATTENUATA, Mexico	1 00
Building a slender trunk with broad glaucous metallic shining leaves of soft texture, a very remarkable plant.	
*AGAVE DECIPIENS, Florida	25 to 1 00
Tall growing, leaves dark green.	
Agave deserti, California	50
A bluish, compact growing kind, rather rare.	
*Agave Engelmanni, Mexico	1 00
Dwarf elegant, introduced quite recently.	
AGAVE FEROX, Mexico	50
Large growing; deep green [leaves rhombiform with formidable red spines.	
AGAVE FRANZOSINI, Mexico?	50
Large growing, of peculiar blue color, very striking.	
*Agave geminiflora, Mexico	25
Leaves rush like, very tender green.	
*AGAVE GHIESBREGHTH, Mexico	25
Compact dark green, with formidable spines.	
*Agave Gilbeyi, Mexico	50
Emerald green, maroon spines.	
AGAVE HORRIDA, Mexico	50
Horrific indeed for its fierce spines.	

Agave Margaritae, lower California Newly discovered, dwarf, very compact and prickly.	į	50
*AGAVE MITIS, Mexico		25
Leaves light green laying flat, with small hardly noticeable spines.		
Agave Palmeri, Arizona	50 to 1 (00
Forming a low rosette, glaucous, spines red.		
*AGAVE POTATORUM, Mexico	. 2	25
Large growing, the best for the production of "pulque"		
*Agave recurvata? Florida	50 to 2° (00
*Agave rigida Sisalana, Yucatan	25 to 1 (00
Agave Salmiana, Mexico	2	25
One of the largest growing Agaves, leaves deep green; hardier than A. Americana.		
*Agave Shawi, lower California	50 to 2 0	0
Compact growing, deep blue color, red spines,		
*AGAVE STRIATA GLAUCA, Mexico	5	0
Leaves glaucous shaped like a porcupine quill.		
AGAVE UTAHENSIS, Utah and California Growing more north than any other Agave, very hardy.	5	0
*Aloe africana, south Africa	2	5
*Aloe frutescens, south Africa	2	5
*ALOE HANBURYANA, south Africa	25 to 1 0	0
*ALOE LATIFOLIA, south Africa	2:	_
*ALOE MACROCARPA, south Africa	2	
*Aloe saponaria, south Africa		
	2	
*Aloe Socotrina, Socotora island	28	5
All above Aloe are moderate sized plants with exception of A. frutescens, growing quite tall; they are eminently adapted for rockeries as well as for house plants; bear bright orange or scarlet flowers, and will stand the roughest treatment.		

Arundo donax, var., southern Europe		25
White striped variety of the tall common reed, so extensively planted in California.		
*Beaucarnea glauca, Mexico	1 00 to 8	5 ()()
Crown of stiff, glaucous leaves on slender trunk, bottle shaped at the base.		
*Beaucarnea recurvata, Mexico		5 00
Similar to the above, with bright green, gracefully drooping leaves.		
*BESCHORNERIA CALIFORNICA?		5()
*BESCHORNERIA TUBIFLORA, Mexico		50
These are stemless plants related to Agaves, with glau- cous leaves of soft texture and tall spikes of red and green flowers.		
*Billbergia decora, Peru		2.5
Leaves 2 feet long with white transverse bands underneath, flowers greenish, accompanied by showy pink bracts; a good house plant.		
*Colocasia antiquorum, India		25
The well known 'taro'' or elephant's ear; very effective in large masses; needs plenty of water.		
Cordyline indivisa, New Zealand	25 to 3	3 ()()
Commonly known as Palmlily and Draeaena indivisa; one of the most popular house plants; rapidly building a tall trunk branching with age.		
*Cyperus alternifolius, Madagascar		25
In this country called "umbrella plant," a great favorite for jardinieres, aquariums, &c.		
Cyperus lucidus		25
Much taller growing and hardier; same habit of the preceding.		
CYPERUS NATALENSIS, Natal		
Newly introduced, rapidly makes bright green clumps and also nice pot plants.		
Dasylirion glaucum, Mexico	25 to 2	2 50
Low growing, spiny; glaucous linear leaves.		
Dasylirion gracile, Mexico	25 to 2	2 50
Arborescent, leaves spiny, bright green, ending in a spreading brush of filaments like the preceding.		
Dasylirion quadrangulare, Mexico		50
Stems short, leaves 6 feet and more long, quadran g lar, like those of a rush.		

Dasylirion Wheeleri, Arizona	25 to 1 00
Dwarf, leaves glaucous, spirally twisted. All Dasy lirions are highly ornamental plants, fast growers; wil stand any amount of drought and heat, as well as several degrees of frost.	Į.
*Doryanthes Palmeri, Queensland	25 to 5 00
One of the Australian "torch lilies"; leaves broad bright green, over 6 feet high; large scarlet flowers in spikes 8-10 feet high.	
*Dracaena draco, Tenerife	25 to 3 00
The well known "dragon tree" celebrated for one that was growing at Orotava, said to be over 6000 years old.	,
*Dracaena Hookeri, Natal	1 00 to 2 00
Lately introduced, leaves broad; light green; will make a first rate house plants.	
**Dracaena Sanderiana, South Sea Islands	1 00
Growing in clumps, leaves narrow, standing erect variegated pure white.	,
**Dracaena terminalis, South Sea Islands	50 to 1 00
The leading varieties, differently striped with pink crimson, yellow and white: chiefly recommendable for house plants.	
*DYCKIA ALTISSIMA, Brazil	50
Belonging to the bromeliaceae or pineapple family, building a dense rosette of glossy, bright green leaves gracefully recurved, with brown spines; flowers bright yellow.	
*EUPHORBIA CANARIENSIS, Tenerife	25,
A tall growing, cactus like plant, with branching leaf- less stems.	
*EUPHORBIA GRANDIDENS, south Africa	50
Tall growing and branching too; stems toothed all along and spiny.	
*EUPHORBIA REGIS JUBÆ, Tenerife	50
This has cylindrical stems and narrow light green	
	25 to 50
Growing quite a tree with cylindrical, leafless, much branched stems; called "milk hedge" in Coromandel.	
	25 to 1 00
Commonly known as Aralia Sieboldi, a beautiful plant with palmated, shining, deep green leaves and umbels of white flowers.	
*EUPHORBIA CANARIENSIS, Tenerife A tall growing, cactus like plant, with branching leafless stems. *EUPHORBIA GRANDIDENS, south Africa Tall growing and branching too; stems toothed all along and spiny. *EUPHORBIA REGIS JUBÆ, Tenerife This has cylindrical stems and narrow light green leaves. *EUPHORBIA TIRUCALLI, India Growing quite a tree with cylindrical, leafless, much branched stems; called "milk hedge" in Coromandel. Fatsia japonica, Japan	25 to 50 25 to 1 00

Fatsia papyrifera, Formosa		25
The most popular "rice paper plant" growing so freely on our coast and attaining the proportions of a tree.		
*FOURCROYA ALTISSIMA, Mexico		50
*Fourcroya Bedinghausii, Mexico	25 to 5	00
Known also as Roezlia regia, Vucca Parmentieri and other names, too; one of the most striking and majestic decorative plants; a very rapid grower; builds a stout trunk 15 feet high and over, crowned with long, gracefully drooping bluish leaves; the terminal flower panicle will attain 20 feet or more; flowers white, woolly.		
*FOURCROYA ELEGANS, Mexico		50
*Fourcroya gigantea, Mexico	25 to 1	00
This has hardly any trunk; erect, dark green sparingly toothed leaves over 6 feet long, and a very tall branch- ing panicle of white flowers.		
*Fourcroya Lindeni, Central America	50 to 1	00
Very ornamental, leaves bordered with golden yellow.		
FOURCROYA LONGÆVA, Guatemala		25
This builds with age a slender trunk said to attain 30 feet or more.		
*FOURCROYA PUBESCENS, Mexico		50
All Fourcroyas are first rate decorative plants and are also recommendable for the fiber they yield.		
GYMNOTHRIX LATIFOLIA, Uruguay		25
Broad leaved, tall growing grass, available also for fodder.		
Gynerium argenteum, River Plate		25
The well known "pampas grass," the plumes of which are exported in considerable quantity from California		
*Musa ensete, Abyssinia	25 to 1	00
The Abyssinian banana, unrivalled for tropical effect; will stand slight frost, and can also be lifted from the ground and housed, where winter would be too, cold for it.		
*Musa Martini, Central Africa	1	()()
Growing more slender than the preceding, leaves shorter and less liable to be broken by wind.		
NOLINA BELDINGI, lower California	2	50
Lately discovered by Mr. T. S. Brandegee on mountains above Cape St. Lucas; arborescent, similar in habit to N. longifolia, but with glaucous leaves.		
NOLINA BIGELOWII, Arizona	50 to 2	00
Arborescent, tip of leaves curiously twisted and very hygrometrical.		

Nolina longifolia, Mexico	25 to 2 00
Known also as Dasylirion longifolium, 8 to 10 feet high and more, leaves several feet long, drooping, bright green; quite an invaluable plant for decoration of ter- races, large vases, etc.	
*Pandanus furcatus, Himalaya	2 00 to 5 00
Likely to prove the hardiest of all screw pines, growing at 4,000 feet elevation.	
**Pandanus utilis, Madagascar	50 to 5 00
One of the most popular plants for house and table decoration; if planted out will need a warm nook, but partial shade.	
Panicum excurrens, central Africa	25
Panicum spectabile giganteum, central Africa	2 5
Both tropical looking grasses, available also for cattle fodder.	
*Papyrus antiquorum, Syria and Egypt	25 to 1 00
The peculiar looking "paper plant" so frequent in California gardens.	
PERESKIA SUBULATA, Chile	25 to 1 00
A tall growing, cactus like plant, much branched, bearing large purple flowers.	
Phormium tenax, New Zealand	25 to 1 00
Phormium tenax fol var	25 to 1 00
The well known New Zealand flax and its white striped variety make beautiful and effective decorative plants, being ornamental also for their rusty flowers.	
*PITCAIRNIA COERULEA, Chile	50
Belonging to the bromeliads or pineapple family, this has a very short trunk and a large rosette of light green leaves silvery underneath; its flowers are sky blue, born in a huge panicle 8 feet high; a striking plant altogether.	
*PUYA CHILENSIS, Chile	25
Another bromeliad building a very stout trunk several feet high and branching with age; leaves armed with hooked thorns and whitish; flowers in long panicles yellowish color.	
*PUYA N. 1	25
*PUYA N. 2	25
*PUYA N. 3	25
All from Chile, and growing in the same region as the preceding, but of smaller size.	

**Ravenala madagascariensis, Madagascar	2 (0)
The far-famed "traveller's tree," will need the warmest location if planted out.	
*Strelitzia augusta, south Africa	50 to 1 00
Similar in habit to the preceding, but much hardier and with glaucous leaves.	
Yucca angustifolia, Colorado	25
Short stem, long narrow leaves covered with white threads; flowers in a tall spike, lemon yellow.	
YUCCA ARBORESCENS, California	25 to 5 00
The strange looking Yucca of the Mojave and Colorado deserts, building with time regular branching trees.	
Yucca baccata, southern California	25 to 2 00
Shrubby, bearing pulpy edible fruits.	
YUCCA ELATA, New Mexico	25
Building a tall trunk; leaves narrow, similar to those of Y. angustifolia.	
Yucca filamentosa, eastern States	25
Herbaceous, leaves broad with a few white filaments.	
YUCCA FILIFERA, northern Mexico	25 to 2 00
Attaining 40 feet or more, trunk stout, leaves stiff, short, with filaments, drooping panicles of white flowers.	
*YUCCA GIGANTEA, Guatemala?	5 00
The Queen of the Yuccas, growing very tall; leaves emerald green, glossy, over 4 inches wide and several feet long, gracefully drooping.	
*Yucca guatemalensis, Guatemala	50 to 5 00
Arborescent, 20 feet or more, leaves erect shining green	
Yucca Whipplei, southern California	25 to 2 00
Stemless, leaves glaucous, narrow, stiff, sharp pointed; immense panicles of white flowers at times twenty feet high. All Yucass—Spanish bayonets—as they are sometimes called, will thrive in the poorest soil, and for their habit and blossoming are adapted alike to formal as to picturesque gardening.	
*XANTHORRHŒA PREISSII, western Aus-	
tralia	50
The "black boys," so called from the appearance of their stout trunks, blackish with resin and through fires, crowned with long rush-like leaves and slender spikes of greenish flowers.	

FRUIT BEARING AND ECONOMIC PLANTS.

Considering the remarkable results obtained already, both in Florida and in California, with the culture of Citrus and other fruits, and in Louisiana and Alabama with the culture of sugar cane, it is safe to say that every effort in this same direction, namely of introducing new useful plants, ought to meet hearty support from every enlightened citizen, because of the evident advantage to the country. We have made a specialty of such introductions, and we are glad to offer for the first time many plants, which from our initial experiments appear quite promising. It will be, however, only through the rational and persevering experimenting of different persons in different localities that any new fruit bearing or economic plant may be definitely acquired to the country.

Aberia caffra, south Africa There called the "kai-apple," a thorny shrub, fruit size of a small apple, will stand some frost.	50
*Acacia catechu, India	50
Acacia Farnesiana, India The so called "cassie" in southern France, where it is grown extensively for perfumery purposes; beginning to attract some attention in California. Price for large quantities on application.	25
*Achras sapota, west Indies The "sapodilla" or "nase berry," a small tree with dark shining leaves, fruit brown, very juicy and sweet. Yields also "chiele" or chewing gum.	50
**ADENANTHERA PAVONINA, India Called "red sandal wood" and also "circassian seeds," for the bright scarlet seeds being used for ornaments; wood, leaves and seeds medicinal.	50

*AGLAIA ODORATA, Cochinchina	1 00
A tree bearing yellowish flowers deliciously scented, employed to perfume some peculiar brand of tea.	
*ALEURITES CORDATA, southern China	1 50
A tree yielding the best lac varnish.	
*Aleurites moluccana, Moluccas	1 00
The "candle nut" tree, from the nuts the "kekune oil" is obtained; fresh nuts have quite a pleasant taste; a rapid grower and beautiful shade tree, with foliage like maples; new leaves of pinkish color.	
*Amomum cardamomum, Ceylon	25
The cardamom, having aromatic leaves and seeds.	
**Ananas sativa, tropical America	25 to 2 00
The pine-apple, of which we can furnish the following leading varieties; black Jamaica, Porto Rico, red Spanish, Ripley queen, smooth Cayenne, sugar loaf. Full details and prices for large quantities will be furnished on application.	
*Anona cherimolia, Peru	25 to 2 00
The "cirimoya," by some people wrongly called "custard apple," this being the West Indian name for A. reticulata. A small, bushy tree with broad, aromatic leaves and allspice fragrant flowers, bearing quite young variously shaped fruits attaining 2 and more pounds in weight, the consistence of ice cream when perfectly ripe. Planted to a certain extent in Montecito and in the Cahuenga valley. Fruits find ready market at high prices, both in Santa Barbara and in Los Angeles, and if picked green will easily bear distant transportation.	
*ANONA MACROCARPA, south America	50
Said to bear larger fruits, young plants appear to be as hardy as the preceding.	
**Anona muricata, West Indies	50
The "sour sop," a small tree with beautiful glossy leaves; fruit large, covered with soft prickles, very juicy and refreshing.	
*ANONA RENIFORMIS, South America	50
Leaves small, dark green, promises to be even hardier than A. cherimolia.	
**Anona squamosa, tropical America	50
The "sugar apple," grown to some extent in southern Florida; leaves, green fruits and seeds much used to destroy vermin, and good for digestion.	
*ANONA SUAVISSIMA, South America?	50
Grown for many years in Southern Europe; probably a hardier form of A. cherimolia.	
The state of the s	

	F.O.
*ANTIDESMA BUNIUS, Malayan archipelago. A tree: dark green foliage; small, round berries of a	50
subacid taste, much used for preserves; quite hardy here.	
Arbutus unedo, south Europe and Ireland	1 00
The so-called "strawberry tree," pretty, waxy bell shaped, flowers; fruit round, containing a large amount of sugar.	
*ARTABOTRYS ODORATISSIMA, India	50
A vigorous climber; leaves shining, aromatic; flowers yielding the celebrated "ylang-ylang" perfume.	
**Averrhoa carambola, Ceylon	1 00
Elegantly cut light green foliage; pleasant acid re- freshing fruit.	
BENTHAMIA FRAGIFERA, Himalaya	50
A small tree; fruit in appearance and size like the largest strawberries.	
**BERTHOLLETIA EXCELSA, Brazil	50
A lofty tree, yielding the well known "Brazil nuts" of fancy fruit stores.	
BOLDOA FRAGRANS, Chile	25
A small tree with fragrant evergreen leaves, bark	
used for tanning; berries edible. **BURSERA GUMMIFERA, West Indies	50
A tall, deciduous tree with erect, clean stem and spreading head, yielding a gum similar to gum mastic.	
*CAJANUS INDICUS, India	25
A pretty shrub with yellow and maroon flowers. blooming all through the year, and bearing a continu- ous crop of richly nutritious peas.	
**Calophyllum inophyllum, India	50
A tall tree with beautiful glossy leaves and white flowers; a prized oil is extracted from the seeds.	
Camellia thea, China	25 to 50
The well known "tea plant," a pretty evergreen shrub with white flowers, like small single camellias.	
*Capsicum baccatum, from Texas southwards	25
In Texas called "bird pepper" from wild turkeys being exceedingly fond of it. Supplies the bulk of the "Cayenne pepper" of commerce.	

**CAPSICUM FRUTESCENS, southern Mexico The tree pepper, from which fruits the celebrated "Tabasco sauce" is manufactured.	50
**CARICA ATROVIOLACEA ELEGANTIS- SIMA, south America	50
*CARICA CUNDINAMARCENSIS, Colombia Probably the most hardy of all "melon papaws"; makes rapidly a bold foliage plant; the sweet scented yellowish flowers being produced here all the year	5()
**CARICA GRACILIS, south America	5()
**Carica Papaya, tropical America	25
**CARICA PYRIFORMIS, south America A variety of the common melon papaw, with pear shaped fruits. *CARICA QUERCIFOLIA, Paraguay and River	25
Plate Plate A quick growing, hardy kind, with small fruits; b t its large hallebard shaped leaves containing a higa r percentage of "papaine" now much used in medicine in preference to "pepsine."	50
*Carissa grandiflora, south Africa	25
*CASIMIROA EDULIS, Mexico	5()
*Castanospermum australe, Queensland The "Moreton bay chestnut," not less conspicuous for its rich foliage and handsome saffron colored flowers. than for its globular seeds, larger than any Italian chestnut, to be eaten roasted like these.	1 00

*CEIBA OCCIDENTALIS, northwestern	
Mexico	1 00
The "ceibo" and "pochote" of the natives; a large, spreading tree with beautiful flowers and large fruits filled with silky fibres used to stuff pillows, etc.	
*Ceratonia siliqua longissima, Mediterranean	
region	25
A longer podded variety of the well known "Carob" or "St. John's bread."	
*CHORISIA SPECIOSA, Brazil	5 0
A medium-sized spiny tree, called sometimes the "floss silk tree."	
**CINCHONA CONDAMINEA, Colombia	1 00
Probably the less delicate and more easily grown of all Cinehonas, supplying "china bark" and "quinine."	
*Cinnamomum camphora, Formosa	50 to 1 00
The well known Camphor tree, growing to perfection	
all over California.	50
*Cinnamomum zeylanicum, Ceylon A tree yielding the true Cinnamon of commerce.	90
*Citrus aurantium and Citrus medica, northern	
	50
India	90
varieties of Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Citrons, Pomelos, and all kinds of Citrus fruit, and will submit detailed lists and price for large quantities on application.	
**Coffea arabica, Harrar	50
Common coffee; exceedingly ornamental, too, for its shining leaves, white, fragrant flowers and red berries. Our plants are from seed ripened in the Cahuenga valley.	
**Coffea liberica, Liberia	25
Liberian coffee; growing taller and stronger and hav- ing larger berries, but needing more heat.	
**Cola acuminata, western tropical Africa	50
A medium sized tree, yielding the wonderful and celebrated "cola nut."	
**CRATÆVA RELIGIOSA, India	. 1 00
A small tree, bark and leaves medicinal, flowers very showy.	

**Crescentia cujete, West Indies	1 00
place of pottery ware.	
**CROTON TIGLIUM, southern China	50
orange,	1 ()()
*CUPANIA ANACARDIOIDES, east Australia. Beautiful evergreen tree; rapid grower, fruit edible.	1 00
*Cyphomandra betacea, south America The "tree tomato," berries large, egg shaped; bright	25
orange at maturity.	2.00
*CYRTOCARPA PROCERA, lower California An evergreen tree bearing edible berries there called	2 00
"ciruelas," that is cherries.	50
Diospyros kaki, Japan. Japanese persimmon, of which we can furnish the following choice varieties:	*,(/
Tane-nashi	
Fruit large, roundish; flesh yellow and seedless; quality very fine.	
Okame	
Large, roundish, oblate, with well defined quarter marks; light clear flesh when ripe.	
Yemon	
Large, flat, tomato-shaped, flesh deep dull red, brown around the seeds, quality very fine.	
Taber's seedling, No. 129	
Medium, roundish, flattened at base, flesh light brown; crisp, sweet, meaty, quality excellent.	
Eriobotrya japonica, China and Japan	25 to 50
*Eugenia brasiliensis, Brazil	50
The "grumichama" of Rio Janeiro; fruits size of a	
*Eugenia jambolana, India	50
The "jambolan plum," a handsome tree, fruits much	0.,
prized in its native country.	~ ^
*Eugenia jambos, India	50
The "rose apple," fruits large, rose scented. Eugenia myrtifolia, east Australia	25 to 50
Mostly grown as an ornamental tree; its violet berries are, however, liked by many.	20 (0 00
Eugenia ugni, Chile	50
A pretty shrub; purple edible berries.	
Excecaria sebifera, China	50
The tallow tree, a sort of wax or tallow being extracted from the berries.	
Ficus carica, southern Europe	25 to 1 00
The common fig. of which we are ready to supply the leading varieties; detailed lists on application.	

*Ficus elastica, India	25 to 2 00
The well known "rubber tree," supplying one of the best rubbers of commerce; grown also extensively as decorative house plant.	20 00 2 00
	25 to 2 00
*Ficus glomerata, India	_, , , , ,
tree, and bearing a profusion of small fruits much relished by cattle and children.	
*FICUS PALMERI, western Mexico	2 00
	2 (///
Recently discovered by Dr. Palmer near Manzanillo,, and afterward found also on the southern end of the	
peninsula of California; a medium sized tree bearing small, round, white figs, very sweet and pleasant.	
*FLACOURTIA RAMONTCHI, India	50
The "rambustan" or governor's plum, a dense leaved,	ý
spiny shrub, admirable for hedges; fruits purple, size	
of a plum. *Garuga pinnata, India	50
A large tree; fruit size of a gooseberry, used in pickles	90
and medicinal.	~
*Guaiacum officinale, from Texas southwards	50
A small tree with bright, light blue flowers; yielding the far-famed "lignum vitæ," employed in medicine	
as well as for other industrial purposes.	
*Hibiscus elatus, Cuba	50
"Mountain mahoe," a large tree yielding "Cuba bast," used also to bind cigar bundles, leaves and young	
shoots medicinal, wood very valuable,	
**HYMENÆA COURBARIL West Indies	50
A lofty tree, from which "gum animi" is obtained.	
**Inga dulcis, Central America	50
A bushy tree; pods containing white pulp rich in sugar.	
*Jatropha cureas, tropical South America	50
Known also as Curcas purgans, or "physic nut," a powerful purgative, employed also for other uses in	90
powerful purgative, employed also for other uses in medicine.	
	50
Juglans regia, Europe	50
Common or English walnut; all leading varieties, among them the "Santa Barbara soft shell," well	
known in the market.	
*Lawsonia alba, India	50
A shrub with pretty fragrant white flowers, yielding "henna," much used in Egypt and other countries by women to color their nails and by men to dyetheir	
"henna," much used in Egypt and other countries by	
beards.	
LITHRÆA MOLLEOIDES, Chile	50
A quick growing, pretty evergreen tree; fermented fru ts supply much prized "chicha" or brandy.	
*Macadamia ternifolia, Queensland	1.00
A small tree with beautiful foliage and excellent nuts	1 00
known as "Queensland nuts,"	

**Mammea americana, West Indies	2	00
glossy foliage; fruit large, brown, of a peculiar taste, **Mangifera indica, India. The Mango, one of the most beautiful trees in exist- ence, with delicious fruit, of which not less than 133 varieties are cultivated in India. Some of these are sure to succeed well in our southern states.	1	Ot
**Manihot Aipi, tropical America		2
**MANIHOT GLAZIOUI, Brazil	1	5(
**Manihot utilissima, tropical America This yields "bitter cassava," from which true "tapioca," and "cassareep" are prepared.		23
**Melicocca bijuga, west Indies The "genip" or "momoncillo," a large tree with very odd foliage, fruit green, size of a pigeon egg, of very		50
pleasant taste; seeds eaten roasted like chestnuts. *MELALEUCA CAJEPUTI, India		2
**MORINDA CITRIFOLIA var. BRACTEATA, India A small evergreen tree with large glossy leaves and white, sweet-scented flowers; its roots yield a much		5(
prized yellow dye. **Mimusops elengi, India		5(
**Musa, all over the tropics. The banana and plantain, of which we can supply the following species and varieties: "Cavendishii or sinensis,"	25 to 2	()(
Overlinish of shields, Dwarf, bearing very large bunches of excellent fruit. "Orenoco," Tall growing, and the hardiest of all; fruit large.		
quality medium. "Hart's choice," Not very tall; stalk and midrib tinged with red; fruit		
clear yellow, thin skinned, of a very superior quality. "Red Jamaica or Baracoa," Growing very tall; fruit red; more tender than the		
preceding. Olea europaea, Southern Europe		
The common olive; of this we can supply all the lead- ing varieties, both for pickling and for oil making; detailed lists and prices for large quantities furnished on application.		

FRUIT BEARING AND ECONOMIC PLANTS.	
*Opuntia ficus indica, Mexico	25
*Passiflora edulis, South America	25
**PASSIFLORA LAURIFOLIA, West Indies The "water lemon," a climber with splendid foliage and brown colored excellent fruits twice as big as the preceding.	50
**Passiflora quadrangularis, tropical South America A beautiful climber with rich foliage, very large, showy, strongly fragrant flowers, and fruits attaining several pounds in weight.	25
*Persea gratissima, Mexico	25 to 1 00
Phormium tenax, New Zealand	25
**Phyllanthus distichus, India	25 to 50
Physalis Francheti, Japan	* 25
*PILOCARPUS PENNATIFOLIUS, Brazil A small tree, yielding the celebrated "jaborandi" possessing wonderful sudorific properties.	50
Pinus pinea, Italy The picturesque umbrella or stone pine, so familiar in Italian landscapes, yielding delicately flavored nuts much used in confectionery, &c.	25 to 50

Pistacia vera, Asia Minor	50 to 1 00
*PITHECOLOBIUM MEXICANUM, Mexico	25
There called "chino," a small tree much prized for peculiar tanning material it affords; recently discovered by Dr. Palmer, has been described and named by Dr. Rose of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.	
**POGOSTEMON PATCHOULI, India	50
A soft-wooded small shrub, supplying the "puchapat" or "patchouli" well known in perfumery.	
*PROSOPIS DULCIS, Panama	50
PRUNUS CAPULI, Mexico south to Peru	50
The "capulin,,' a very large growing kind of cherry, with flowers in spikes appearing in winter, blackish cherries in long bunches, bitterish but very pleasant both fresh and dried.	
PRUNUS PUDDUM, Himalaya	50
Coming from 8.000 feet elevation, is likely to stand some cold; and likely to prove most interesting even for hybridising purposes, as it blossoms in November and ripens its fruit in April.	
*Psidium Araca, Brazil	25
*Psidium Cattleyanum, Brazil	25
*Psidium Guava, South America	25
The so-called "lemon guava," mostly prized for jellies and preserves; we have on trial many varieties from different countries, and will communicate particulars on application.	
*PSIDIUM GUAYAVILLAS, Brazil	25
A distinct looking species: said to have smaller fruit but of superior taste.	

*Psidium lucidum, Brazil	25
Known also as "yellow strawberry guava," similar to P. Cattleyanum, but fruit yellow, larger and of better taste. In Florida grown quite extensively.	
taste. In Florida grown quite extensively.	
Psoralea glandulosa, Chile	25
"Culen" and also Jesuit's tea, from the aromatic prop- erties of its leaves; blue and white flowers.	
*RANDIA, probably an undescribed species	50
Sonora and lower California; there called "papache,"	
a spiny shrub or small tree with white, fragrant gar-	
denia-like flowers, and violet colored fruits size of an egg, pulp juicy and pleasant.	,
*Rhodomyrtus tomentosa, India	50
A pretty shrub: flowers pink; purple edible berries.	
*ROTHROCKIA CORDIFOLIA, lower Cali-	
fornia	50
There called "talajote," a half woody plant with woolly	
leaves, the green pods of which are much relished as vegetable.	
*Saccharum officinarum, India	
The well known "sugar cane," to be grown to advant-	
age for cattle fodder in sections where it would not	
be profitable enough for the extraction of sugar.	
*SAPINDUS, probably a new species, lower Cali-	50
fornia	50
A medium sized tree; fruits said to be edible.	70
*Sapindus saponaria, West Indies	50
The "soap berry tree," now grown in most tropical countries; berries used to wash woolen goods, &c.	
*SAPINDUS UTILIS, southern China	1 00
This is likely to prove one of the most valuable of our	1 00
introductions. It is a moderate sized deciduous tree	
with elegantly divided leaves bearing quite young	
large crop of berries which contain over 38 per cent of	
"saponine." In Algeria, where this tree is beginning	
to attract considerable attention, trees 8 to 10 years old are known to bear from 50 to 100 francs worth of berries	
every year; will prefer dry rocky soil,	
*Sechium edule, Mexico	25
Known as "chocho" and "chayotte" a vigorous climber	
of the gourd family; fruits much prized as a very deli- cate vegetable marrow; large tuberous roots are edible too.	

**SIDEROXYLON MASTICHODENDRON,	
West Indies	50
A large tree yielding a sort of chewing gum and very	
hard wood.	
**SOLANUM GUATEMALENSE, Guatemala	25
Known as "Pepino" and "Melon shrub;" softwooded;	
violet colored flowers; fruits size of a goose egg,	
pointed, lemon yellow; striped purple: when	
perfectly ripe partaking of the pine apple and the musk	
melon.	0-
**SWIETENIA MAHAGONY, Gulph of Mexico	25
A lofty tree attaining immense size; yielding one of the most valuable furniture woods.	
	25
**Tamarindus indica, India	29
The "Tamarind," a magnificent shade tree; pods full	
of pleasant subacid pulp.	25
**Vanilla planifolia, tropical America	2.)
The true "vanilla of commerce; a climber belonging to the orchid family; will succeed only where high tem-	
perature and permanent moisture are combined	
together,	
**Zingiber officinale, India	25
Root yielding the true "ginger" of commerce.	
root produing the true ganger of commerces	
N. B. Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and other so-called	
deciduous fruit trees we are ready to supply at proper	
season. Special lists and prices for quantities on application.	

TIMBER, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

The day is sure to come when our country will awake to the necessity of stopping the reckless destruction of its timber resources and of paying earnest attention to the problem of reforestation; and it would be desirable that by that time some positive experience had been gathered concerning trees adapted to different localities and yielding timber that will command higher prices. Among the following many will be found well worth experimenting in our southern states. An increasing demand for choice shade and ornamental trees suitable to Park and Street planting has started already; of these a large selection is offered hereby. Figures affixed denote ultimate height attained by each kind under favorable conditions.

*ACACIA CAVENIA, Chile, 30 f\$	25
*Acacia dealbata, Australia, 100 f	25
*Acacia decurrens, Australia, 100 f	25
*ACACIA FLEXICAULIS, Southern Texas and	
Mexico, 50 f	25
*Acacia longifolia, Australia, 30 f	25
*Acacia melanoxylon, Australia 100 f	25
*Acacia mollissima, Australia, 100 f	25
*ACACIA PENNINERVIS, Australia, 40 f	25
*ACACIA PRAVISSIMA, Australia 40 f	25
*Acacia pycnantha, Australia, 30 f	
*Acacia retinodes, Australia 30 f	25
Of the above the Chilian and Mexican species are	
spiny, the first with orange yellow, the second with	
light yellow fragrant flowers; the Australian species	
have no spines and generally very elegant foliage and	
beautiful, sweet scented flowers of various shades of yellow; A. dealbata being the one grown so extensively	
for cut flowers in southern Europe; A. melanoxylon	
making a pyramidal dark green tree suitable for	
avenues; A, retinodes being literally everblooming;	
A. pycnantha, besides being one of the most showy	
flowered, is particularly rich in tannin. Many other	
recommendable Acacias of smaller size will be found	
under ornamental shrubs. Acacias as a rule will	
thrive in poor and dry soil without irrigation	

Albizzia julibrissin. Asia minor, 60 f	25	
Deciduous: large pink colored flowers in summer: will stand many degrees of frost.		
**ALBIZZIA MOLUCCANA, Moluccas, 50 f	5(1
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*ALBIZZIA OCCIDENTALIS, lower California,		
50 f	23)
There called "palo escopeta," of elegant shape with		
cream colored fragrant flowers and very long pods.		
**ALBIZZIA ODORATISSIMA, India, 80 f	5()
Flowers greenish white in panicles, apricot scented; timber valuable.		
	- ,	`
*Albizzia stipulata, India, 100 f	5()
A beautiful tree with large stipules on the young shoots; very rapid grower.		
* Aleurites moluccana, Moluccas, 50 f	1 00)
Mentioned already under economic plants, makes also	1 00	,
a beautiful shade tree with peculiar looking foliage.		
*Araucaria Bidwillii, 150 f	2 00 to 5 00)
The "bunya-bunya," a truly magnificent tree, of which		
quite remarkable specimens are to be seen in Los		
Angeles.	1 00 / 5 00)
*Araucaria excelsa, Norfolk Island, 150 f	1 00 to 5 00)
A striking spire looking tree so noticeable in Santa Barbara, where it has been planted quite extensively.		
Araucaria imbricata, Chile 100 f	2 00 to 5 00)
Going here under the puzzling name of "monkey's puz-	2 00 10 0 0	,
zle" (there being no monkeys where it naturally		
grows); a curious and remarkable tree, not such a fast		
grower as the above, but generally doing well on the Pacific coast, and will stand several degrees of frost.		
*Agathis robusta, Queensland, 130 f	2 50)
The correct name for Dammara robusta;" a magnifi-	2 00	,
cent confer with broad, laurel like leaves, yielding		
with its congeners the much prized dammar resin.		
*ARISTOTELIA RACEMOSA, New Zealand,		
20 f	28	5
A handsome small tree with glossy leaves, white		
flowers, and small edible berries.		
*BERRYA AMMOMILLA, India, 30 f	28)
Supplying the high priced "trincomalee wood."		

*BURSERA SERRATA, India, 30 f	50
**BUTEA FRONDOSA, India, 50 f	1 00
*Calodendron capense, south Africa, 70 f Well named the "beautiful tree" on account of its symmetrical shape, foliage resembling that of the chestnut and flesh colored flowers in terminal panicles; ought to make a fine avenue tree.	1 00
*Casuarina equisetifolia, south Asia and north	
Australia, 150 f	50
*Casuarina stricta, Australia, 50 f	25
*Casuarina tenuissima, Queensland, 70 f All Casuarina or "she oak," as they are called, are peculiar looking trees with greyish, generally pendulous branchlets looking like gigantic horse-tails, and they are invaluable indeed for the rapidity of their growth, and consequent supply of fuel, and for their adaptability to thrive in brackish and alkaline soils, as well as on the pure sand of the seacoast.	25
*CEDRELA DUGESII, Mexico, 30 f	50
*Cedrela odorata, Cuba, 50 f	25
*CEDRELA SERRATA, Himalaya	25
Cedrus deodara, Himalaya, 300 f	25 to 1 00
To be sure one of the most handsome and majestic conferous trees, doing very well in California, as shown by the fine specimens in Los Angeles.	
CELTIS SINENSIS, China and northern India,	
50 f	25
A beautiful shade tree, with dark green foliage and dull red berries; wood elastic and durable like of other "nettle or hackbery trees."	
Chamaecyparis Lawsoni, north California, 100 f.	25 to 1 00
The Lawson cypress; a most elegant and hardy tree, of which so many varieties are grown at present.	

	Cryptomeria japonica, Japan, 120 f	25 to 1 00
	The Japan cedar, yielding a much prized timber and making a beautiful avenue tree; does well here right on the coast.	
	Cunninghamia sinensis, China, 100 f Resembling in habit Araucaria Bidwillii, but of lighter color, many fine thriving young specimens to be seen around Pasadena.	2 50
•	Cupressus Guadalupensis, Guadalupe island, 50 f An elegant ornamental, and fast growing species of bluish color. Our plants are from seeds collected on the island from the most blue trees.	35
	Cupressus funebris, Himalaya, 60 f	25 to 1 00
	Cupressus macrocarpa, California, 150 f The well known "Monterey cypress," invaluable indeed for hedges, screens and windbreaks, and with age making stately majestic trees, rivalling in appearance the celebrated Cedar of Lebanon; will thrive in any position and any kind of soil.	25
	Cupressus sempervirens, Asia Minor, 100 f Here called "Italian cypress," and frequently planted in gardens, cemeteries, &c wood very fragrant and durable.	25
	Cupressus torulosa, Himalaya, 100 f A beautiful tree of conical shape, quite spreading at the base; fast grower; wood very valuable.	25
	*Dalbergia latifolia, India, 80 f	1 00
	*DALBERGIA SISSOO, India, 60 f One of the most prized timbers in India for its elasticity and durability, makes also a beautiful ornamenial tree and has the great advantage of thriving even in rocky and dry soil and of standing well flooding, as has been proved by some plantations in Egypt. Known to succeed in sections of India having only 15 inches rainfall, intense heat in summer and sharp frosts in winter.	1 00

**DILLENIA SPECIOSA, Java and India, 40 f There considered to be one of the most gorgeous trees, both for its rich foliage and for its beautiful white flowers, fully nine inches across; hardy here.	1 00
*DIOSPYROS species, lower California, 30 f Probably an undescribed species, said to have very hard wood.	25
EHRETIA ELLIPTICA, south Texas and Mexico, 30 f There called "anagua," a pretty evergreen tree with white flowers.	25
EHRETIA MACROPHYLLA, Japan, 30 f Similar to the above, but with much broader leaves.	25
*ELÆODENDRON AUSTRALE, Queensland Quite remarkable for its pretty holly-like leaves.	50
ENTELEA ARBORESCENS, New Zealand, 30 f An exceedingly fast grower, with large roundish leaves. *ENTEROLOBIUM CYCLOCARPUM, Cuba,	25
60 f	50
*ENTEROLOBIUM TIMBOIVA, Brazil, 150 f A truly magnificent tree with shining bark and spreading head, sure to become quite popular in the south; hardy at Naples, Italy.	25
*ERYTHRINA BOGOTENSIS, Columbia, 50 f.	50
*Erythrina Caffra, Natal 70 f	50
**Erythrina corallodendron, Mexico 50 f *ERYTHRINA INSIGNIS, south America,	50
100 f	50
*ERYTHRINA VIARUM, south America, 100 f All Erythrinas or "coral trees," as they are commonly called, have generally spiny trunk and branches, and are covered with vermillion or scarlet flowers, exceed- ingly showy; very rapid growers; some of the largest kinds are used to protect from the sun plantations of coffee and of cacao; hence their name in South America of "madre del cacao."	50

*Eucalyptus citriodora, Australia, 100 f The "lemon scented gum" so much prized in California: trunk slender, smooth, white; foliage exhaling exquisite perfume.	25 to 50
*Eucalyptus cornuta, Australia, 60 f Suitable for planting in alkaline and saline soils.	25
*Eucalyptus corynocalyx, Australia, 100 f The "sugar gum;" leaves and twigs eagerly browsed by cattle.	25
*Eucalyptus ficifolia, Australia 30 f No doubt one of the most handsome trees of moderate size to be grown in temperate regions for its compact growth, rich foliage, and chiefly for the profusion of its dazzling flowers. There are two distinct varieties; one searlet, the other crimson; we offer both. Eucalyptus globulus, Australia and Tasmania,	25
250 f. The popular "blue gum;" by far more extensively planted than any other tree in California.	25
*Eucalyptus robusta, Australia, 100 f There called 'swamp gum,' for its affect ng marshy places. Here it does well even in dry soil, without attaining, of course, its full size, and has been much planted of late as an avenue tree, for which purpose it is admirably suited.	25
Eucalyptus rostrata, Australia 200 f The "red gum" somewhat hardier than E. globulus; wood possessing higher calorific power.	2:)
*Eucalyptus rudis, Australia 60 f Stands drought better than many others and promises to make a beautiful avenue tree; young growth of deep copper color.	25
**Ficus aurea, Florida, 60 f	25
*FICUS BENGALENSIS, India 100 f The proper "banyan tree," well known for the tendency to send down aerial roots from its branches that will strike into the ground and form new trunks; a moist, warm situation favoring its growth; leaves broadly oval, coriaceous with prominent veins, of a beautiful copper color when developing.	50

**Ficus Chauvieri, New Caledonia, 60 f Having the habit of F. elast ca, but with broader leaves more oval shaped.	50
**Ficus elastica, India, 60 f The true "rubber tree" mentioned already under economic plants.	50 to 1 00
*Ficus glomerata, India and north Australia, 70 f Mentioned already as the above, makes a dense shade tree, its leaves having a most peculiar metallic lustre.	25 to 1 00
*Ficus indica, India, 50 f	25
*FICUS INFECTORIA, India, 60 f Considered to be one of the finest shade trees, with long, dark green glossy leaves.	25 to 50
*Ficus macrophylla, Queensland, 100 f The "Moreton bay fig," a large and magnificent wide spreading tree; much planted in Southern California, where it appears quite at home, although for some unknown reason it does not perfect seed,	25 to 1 00
*FICUS OPPOSITIFOLIA, India, 50 f A slower growing kind, with ruvid leaves, said to be used for polishing wood.	25
*FICUS PALMERI, northwestern Mexico, 30 f. Mentioned under economic plants, apparently liking hot and dry places.	1 00
*FICUS PRINCEPS, Brazil, 60 f Having magnificent foliage, bronze and copper colored when young.	50
*FICUS RELIGIOSA, India, 100 f The "peepul," sacred to the Hindoos, who believes it embodies the divine triad—Vishnu, Brahma, Shiva. Leaves shining, suspended to long, flexible petioles, so that the slightest breeze will start them into movement, with a very distinct rustling sound.	50
*FICUS RETUSA, India 80 f	25

*Ficus rubiginosa, Australia, 100 f		50
Perhaps the hardiest kind, and emitting very freely		
aerial roots; leaves thick, coriaceous, rather small.		
covered with a rusty tomentum underneath. A few large specimens are to be seen in Los Angeles and		
Santa Barbara. All above kind of Figus, with the ex-		
ception of F. Palmeri, will prefer deep rich soil with		
plenty of moisture; but still adapt themselves tolerably well to dry places.		
FRAXINUS VELUTINA, Arizona, 40 f		25
A quick growing, graceful, deciduous tree, most suitable for street planting, and well enduring drought.		
*GMELINA ARBOREA, India, 60 f	1	()()
*GMELINA ASIATICA, India, 60 f	1	()()
*Gmelina Rheedii, Ceylon 30 f	1	()()
All of them handsome ornamental trees; flowers		
showy, white or cream colored; timber similar to		
"teak" belonging to the same order Verbenaceae.		
*Grevillea robusta, Australia, 150 f		25
Called also "silk oak," very much planted in Cali-		
fornia for the sake of its rapid growth, elegant fern		
like foliage and beautiful orange flowers. Will stand well some frost and severe droughts, but is likely to		
have its limbs broken by wind.		
*HEMICYCLIA AUSTRALASICA. Queens-		
land 40 f	1	00
		Cros
A spreading tree, with beautifully holly like leaves and red fruits.		
**HERNANDIA OVIGERA, Mauritrus, 40 f	•)	50
A very remarkable tree with light green glossy leaves	-	.,(,
with a red spot in the center and large egg shaped		
whitish fruits.		
Ilex latifolia, Japan, 30 f		50
A beautiful evergreen with glossy, ovate leaves nearly		
as large as those of Ficus clastica. Will stand a good		
deal of frost.		
*Jacaranda mimosaefolia. Brazil, 40 f	50 to 1	()()
A most desirable medium sized tree, with elegant		
fea thery foliage and beautiful panieles of blue flowers		
produced quite freely. Frequently planted in South- ern California, where it is quite hardy.		
era carnornia, where it is quite natuy.		

TIMBER, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.	
JUNIPERUS PHOENICEA, Mediterranean basin. 30 f	25
Growing quite compact and of dark green color; an invaluable plant for standing heavy sea winds and the actual spraying of salt water.	
JUNIPERUS PROCERA, Abyssinia and central	
Africa, 150 f	50
A tall tree assuming with age the habit of the Cedar of Lebanon, extending in the higher mountains of central Africa, and recently discovered on Kilimandjaro; estimated to be hardy enough at Berlin Germany; its wood having the same properties as the Virginia or Bermuda cedars used in the manufacture of pencils.	
*Kydia calycina, India, 25 f	25
Allied to Hibiseus; flowers white and pink in long panicles.	
*Leucadendron argenteum, Cape, 30 f	1 00
The celebrated "silver tree," native only of Table mountain, at the Cape of Good Hope, and not easily grown elsewhere, with exception perhaps of southern California, where it generally does remarkably well. Our plants are from seed ripened in Montecito.	
LYONOTHAMNUS FLORIBUNDUS, islands of	
the Santa Barbara channel, 50 f	5 00
This very remarkable tree, called, "palo fierro," or "iron wood," has a straight trunk generally triangular at the base, and reddish, stringy bark that peels off from top to bottom; the young growth is covered with reddish hair and exhales aromatic odor; the glossy, evergreen leaves are finely cut like ferns, and every branchlet is crowned with a terminal umbel of white flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Will make an exceedingly fine pot plant wherever it cannot be grown in the open.	
MACHÆRIUM TIPA, River Plate, 100 f	1 00
A magnificent shade tree, with light elegant foliage and handsome flowers, yielding one of the rosewoods of southern Brazil. Likely to be quite at home in our southern states.	

Magnolia grandiflora, southern Atlantic States, 150 f	50 to 1 00
MAYTENUS BOARIA, Chile, 100 f	25
Melia azederach, India, 40 f	25 to 1 00
*Melia sempervirens, India, 40 f	50
*MICHELIA CHAMPACA, India, 100 f The "sampige" of the Hindoos who have a great veneration for it and plant it frequently around pagodas and shrines; flowers large, pale yellow and strongly seented.	1 ()()
*()ROXYLUM INDICUM, India, 30 f	1 00
*Parkinsonia aculeata, southwestern States and north Mexico, 30 f	25
*PARKINSONIA, TORREYANA, same region and size	50

TIMBER, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.	39
*PELTO?HORUM FERRUGINEUM, north	25
Australia, 100 f Quick growing, with elegant foliage, rusty underneath and showy flowers in long panicles; wood very hard.	, 20
*Pinus Canariensis, Canary Islands, 200 f A beautiful straight growing tree; gracefully drooping	25
leaves; wood exceedingly resinous. Pinus excelsa, Himalaya, 150 f	25
A picturesque tree with very fine bluish leaves; will stand much frost, but will not succeed in arid and rocky locations.	
Pinus Halepensis, Greece, &c., 100 f	25
Thrives in almost any kind of soil; stands well drought and some frost; foliage of a peculiar light green color.	
Pinus insignis, California, 100 f	25
Commonly known as Monterey pine; hardly surpassed by any other as far as rapid growth and picturesque effect is concerned, and adaptability to different kinds of soil; planted quite extensively in parks in England and southern Europe wherever not too cold for it.	
*PINUS LONGIFOLIA, Himalaya, 100 f	50
Probably the handsomest of pines in its young stage for gracefulness and length of its leaves; will endure drought, but not as much cold as the two preceding.	
Pinus pinea, Italy, 70 f	25 to 50
Mentioned already under economic plants;	0"
PINUS SINENSIS, China, 60 f	25
Pircunia dioica, River Plate, 50 f	25
Known also as Phytolacca dioica; the "Ombu" of the Pampas, being the only tree of any size growing there; yery fast grower and will succeed in any kind of soil:	
very fast grower and will succeed in any kind of soil; wood spongy and worthless.	
PITHECOLOBIUM BREVIFOLIUM, southern Texas and northern Mexico, 25 f	25
Native name "Juajillo," the whitish flowers much sought by bees, the foliage avidly grazed by cattle.	20
**Pithecolobium saman, tropical south America,	~~
The "rain tree" or "guango," making a dense shade tree.	25

25	PITHECOLOBIUM spee,, lower California, 30 f. Native name "palo catre," used for furniture making.
50	*PITTOSPORUM RHOMBIFOLIUM, Queens- land, 80 f
	ing it appear as if clothed in gold.
25	Pittosporum undulatum, New South Wales, 70 f Very dense growing, with undulated leaves and clus- ters of large, white, fragrant flowers in spring. Ex- ceedingly suited also for tall hedges.
	*REEVESIA THYRSOIDEA, southern China,
50	25 f
	Leaves laurel shaped; showy white flowers in large umbels.
25	*Schinus molle, Peru, 40 f
2"	The widely planted pepper, so much abused, but still remaining one of the best shade and avenue trees, and one of the few that will do well without any irrigation at all.
25	*SCHINUS TEREBINTHIFOLIUS, Brazil 50 f
	In Algeria and Tunis has proved preferable to the preceding for its more symmetrical growth and ampler foliage.
1 ()()	**SCHIZOLOBIUM EXCELSUM, Brazil 120 f.
	A noble tree, with leaves like a tree fern, huge pani- ieles of pale yellow flowers.
1 00 to 5 00	Sciadopitys verticillata, Japan, 150 f
25 to 3 00	Sequoia sempervirens, California, 300 f
27.00.7	The "redwood," with its congener S. gigantea to be considered indeed, as the glory of our native trees: this one possesses more adaptability to thrive in different soils, and is the only one among coniferous trees that will coppice well. In fact, most of the timber coming on the market now is from trees that were cut half a century ago on the first opening of this country.

TENOCARPUS SALIGNUS, Australia, 30 f. Closely related to the famous "fire tree;" this one hav-	25
ing greenish flowers. terculia acerifolia, New South Wales, 100 f The "flame tree," not uncommon in our gardens and thriving in the dryest places where it will develop better its striking scarlet infloresceenes.	25 to 2 00
terculia diversifolia, east Australia 90 f Known also as "Brachychiton populneum;" growing somewhat in the style of the Lombardy poplar; leaves curiously varying in shape; flowers produced in great profusion, bell shaped, greenish white and red.	25 to 2 00
TEREOSPERMUM SINICUM, China 60 f?.	50
tereospermum suaveolens, India, 80 f Two beautiful trees with rich compound foliage and fragrant flowers.	1 00
YNCARPIA LAURIFOLIA, Queensland, 200 f The "turpentine tree;" wood very durable, flowers white-	50
Thespesia populnea, India 50 f Leaves palmate, shining; flowers showy, varying from yellow to purple; will succeed only in warm and moist locations.	50
ristania conferta, Queensland, 150 f A beautiful shade tree with valuable timber, rich foliage and curiously frilled white flowers, here produced all the year round.	50
VIDDRINGTONIA WHYTEI, Eastern Africa, 200 f	50

FLOWERING AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

covered quite recently; timber very valuable.

"Legion" indeed is the name of those already introduced and more or less common in our gardens; but what a much larger number are still to be obtained from different countries! A selection of the most desirable, between old and new, is offered below, ranging from small trees to low shrubs and to plants that, although herbaceous by birth, are assuming here half woody or suffrutescent habit. Every imaginable shade of color is represented among them, for every season while not a few have here become literally everblooming. It is impossible altogether to give hints for the culture of plants so widely differing in origin and in constitution; but at the end of this section will be found grouped together, such trees and shrubs that will best answer to special purposes, and, being of similar nature, will need similar treatment.

Abelia rupestris, China		2.)
Graceful habit; shining leaves;	flowers white, tinged	
with pink.	Alm.ini.	2.5
*ABUTILON LONGICUSPE,		(٠)
Quite a new departure among flowers open, lilac color, produc		
ished terminal panicles. A goo		
*Abutilon, best garden varietie		2.)
*Acacia argyrophylla, Austral		25
" armata, "		2.)
" brachybotrya, "		2.)
" Bartheriana, "		2.5
" calamifolia, "		2.5
" celastrifolia. "		2.)
" cultriformis, "		2.5
" Cyclops, "		2.)
" Donkelaarii, "		2.1
·· dodoneifolia, "		2.)
" falcata, "		2.5
Farnesiana, India		2.1
" filicina, Mexico		2.
· Greggi, "		2.1
· genistaefolia, Australi	a	2.7

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FLOWERING AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

4.6	glaucescens,	44		25
	harpophylla,	66		25
. 6	Latrobei,	"		25
4.6	linearis,	66		25
6.6	lineata,	"		50
	linifolia,	44		25
4.6	longifolia,	"		25
66	Meisneri,	"		25
44	oleaefolia,	44		. 25
66	oxycedrus,	44		25
"	pinifolia,	"		25
66	prominens,	44		25
44	pubescens,	۷.		25
66	pycnantha,	44		25
	rostellifera,	"		25
44	saligna,	"		25
"	salicina,	"		25
"	verticillata,	66		25
			shrubs, with graceful	
	bit; their flowe		yellow of every t, produced in great	
	ofusion either in	0	heads single or	
			ns, and chiefly during	
			hem are invaluable for te admirable pot plants	
			s. Acacias take most	
			d will succeed without	
			rowth in a very short inds and intense heat,	
	it only a few degrees		inds and intense neat,	
cha	nia malvaviscus,	south	Texas and Mexico	25
			clumps, very effective	
	r its light green le erries.	eaves, v	ermilion flowers and	
		lis, sont	h Africa	25
Λ	low shrub; dark co	oriaceous	leaves and pretty um-	
	els of light pink, swee			
DE	NOCARPUS FR.	ANKE	NIOIDES, Tenerife	25

*ADENOCARPUS INTERMEDIUS, Spain		
Tall growing, broom like shrubs; all covered with yel-		
low blossoms in spring.		
Amorpha fragrans, eastern Atlantic states Deciduous; curious bluish and yellow flowers in spikes.		25
ANTHYLLIS BARBA JOVIS, Italy		25
Elegant silvery foliage; straw colored flowers; will stand the heaviest sea winds and grow under the sprays of salt water.		2.7
*ARDISIA HUMILIS, India		25
*ARDISIA POLYCEPHALA, India		25
,		25
*ARDISIA UMBELLATA, India All of them with rich, shining leaves and pretty flowers, pink in the first, white in the other two.		20
Atriplex halimus, Mediterranean region		25
Low, spreading, grey foliage, admirable for hedges and for planting at the sea side.		
Aucuba japonica, Japan	50 to 2	()()
Very handsome shrubs with large coriaceous leaves and scarlet berries; there being several varieties, cur- iously dotted, striped or blotched with yellow. Will		
prefer partial shade.		
Azara microphylla, Chile		50
A very pretty evergreen with small glittering leaves and minute yellow flowers deliciously scented like vanilla.		
**BAUHINIA RICHARDSONI, Mauritius		25
Curiously shaped leaves, like other Bauhinias, of which we have several on tr. al, all of them with very showy flowers.		
Berberis aquifolium, California		2.
Called by some "Oregon grape" and extending as far		- T
north as British Columbia; an invaluable shrub for		
growing under the shade of large trees; beautiful for		
its holly like leaves, yellow flowers in trusses and		
bluish berries.		-
Berberis Darwinii, Chile and Fuegia		5(
This is a pretty dwarf kind with small leaves and pretty orange colored flowers, produced in great profusion.		

FLOWERING AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.	45
BERBERIS JAMESONII, Ecuador Taller growing with larger leaves, silvery white un-	50
derneath; flowers yellow. *Bouvardia, best garden varieties These are most charming shrubs, flowering profusely, some of them fragrant; ranging from pure white to	50
pink, deep scarlet and light yellow. Buddleia globosa, Chile Erect growing, long dark green leaves white underderneath, and sweet scented orange flowers in globular heads: quite striking clumps of it to be seen in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.	50
Bursaria spinosa, Tasmania	25 to 50
Buxus sempervirens, southern Europe The well known "box" standing any sort of bad treat-	25
ment and growing in any kind of soil. *CADIA VARIA, Arabia	50
Very pretty bell shaped rose colored flowers. *CAESALPINIA ECHINATA, Central America Spiny: leaves shining, copper color when young: flowers yellow, showy.	25
Caesalpinia Gilliesii, River Plate Finely cut leaves, deciduous: flowers yellow and red; by some called the "bird of paradise flower," name given also to Strelitzia Reginae.	25
*CAESALPINIA PANNOSA, Lower California Recently discovered by Mr. T. S. Brandegee; a very rapid grower; stems and leaves having a sort of waxy coating; flowers yellow, quite showy.	25
**Caesalpinia pulcherrima, West Indies Known as "Barbadoes pride;" leaves bright green; beautiful flowers, varying from yellow to searlet.	25
*Calliandra portoricensis, Portorico Acacia like foliage, very finely cut; flowers large, pure white, sweet scented.	25

25

25

Callistemon linearis, Australia.....

" speciosus "		25
Known under the common name of "bottle brush trees" on account of the appearance of their crimson or searlet flowers; fast growers; will thrive in any soil		
and without irrigation. CALOTHAMNUS QUADRIFIDUS, west		
Australia		2.5
Somewhat similar to the above, but more graceful in habit; flowers scarlet.		(-ئ
*Calpurnia lasiosgyne, Natal		50
The "Natal laburnum" from some resemblance to the European laburnum; flowers in elegant bunches, yellow, but of different shape, and without fragrance.		
CALYCOTOME VILLOSA, Italy Much branched, spiny, covered wity large, sulphur yellow pea shaped flowers very early in spring.		25
Camellia Japonica, Japan	50 to 2	00
The much admired Camelia, generally doing very well on this coast, without any particular care. We can supply a selection of the best European varieties; de- tailed lists on application.		
*Cantua buxifolia, Chile		50
A small shrub; flowers large, of the most beautiful rose color.		
*CARUMBIUM POPULIFOLIUM, Australia A small tree with beautiful copper foliage.		50
Caryopteris mastacanthus, China		27
Introduced into Europe some sixty years ago, but in this country beginning to attract attention just now; its bluish flowers are produced during late summer and fall.		
CASSIA ARTEMISIOIDES, central Australia.		25
Pretty silvery grey foliage, most finely divided, flowers deep yellow; will stand any amount of drought and some frost.		
CASSIA CORYMBOSA, River Plate		25
*CASSIA SCHINIFOLIA, Australia		25
" tomentosa, Mexico		2.5
All of them with yellow flowers, very showy; the last being a good winter bloomer.		
reng a good white module.		

FLOWERING AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.	47
*Cestrum aurantiacum, Guatemala	25
Flowers orange yellow. *Cestrum diurnum, West Indies	25
Flowers white, fragrant in the day. *Cestrum elegans, Mexico	25
Flowers varying from crimson to scarlet. *('estrum nocturnum, Jamaica	25
Flowers greenish; deliciously scented at night. Chilopsis saligna, western southern States and	25
north Mexico	20
Choisya ternata, Mexico	25
*Chorizema varium, Australia Together with its congeners a great favorite in European conservatories; a low shrub, here ever blooming; flowers pea shaped; red and orange.	50
Cistus creticus, Candia	25
Cistus cyprius, Cyprus	$\frac{25}{25}$
CISTUS HETEROPHYLLUS, Algeria	$\frac{25}{25}$
	25 25
('ISTUS PARVIFLORUS, Greece	۷.۰۱
*CLERODENDRON TOMENTOSUM, New South Wales	25
Clianthus puniceus, New Zealand	25

COLQUHOUNIA VESTITA, Himalaya Low growing, woolly; flowers in whorls of a peculiar	25
red orange color.	
CONVOLVULUS OLEOIDES, Greece A charming little shrub; stems slender, silvery, here covered all through the year with a profusion of salver shaped bright rose flowers. Ought to make a good pot plant.	25
COPROSMA ACEROSA, New Zealand Low spreading; leaves minute; flowers white, small; sky blue berries.	. 25
Coprosma Baueriana, New Zealand	25
Coprosma Baueriana, fol. var., New Zealand Trailing; with glossy leaves, in the second broadly patched with clear yellow: one of the very best among variegated plants.	25 to 50
*CORDIA FRANCISI, Brazil	25
Tall growing, with dark green leaves and white	
flowers. Coronilla glauca, southern Europe	27
One of the most common shrubs in Southern California, bearing its pretty yellow flowers all through the year.	۷٠.
CORONILLA VIMINALIS, Algeria	2.
This has a more trailing habit and more glaucous leaves, harmonizing beautifully with the charming white and pink flowers produced all the year round. Admirable for cut flowers, and likely to become a good florists plant.	
*Crotalaria retusa, West Indies	28
Large pea shaped yellow flowers; curious pods that have given it the name of "rattle-box plant."	
**CRYPTOLEPIS LONGIFLORA, India	50
Dwarfand compact growing with long leaves tinted with red; tubular white flowers as in Bouvardia jasminiflora; sure to make very nice pot plants.	
Cytisus albus, Portugal	2.7
CYTISUS ALBUS INCARNATUS ?	2:
First white flowering; second having flesh colored flowers.	

FLOWERING AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.	49
CYTISUS ATLEYANUS, Europe	25
CYTISUS CAPITATUS, Europe	25
CYTISUS EVERESTIANUS, Europe	25
*CYTISUS FORMOSISSIMUS, Spain ?	25
*Cytisus linifolius, Spain	25
*CYTISUS PALMENSIS, Canary Islands Stems and branches erect, thread-like; from November to June covered with thousands of pure white, deliciously scented flowers; first rate for pot growing as well as for cut flowers.	50
Cytisus proliferus, Canary Islands Preconised some years ago as a fodder plant under the name of "tagasaste;" a very rapid grower; flowers rather large, white, fragrant.	25
Cytisus racemosus, garden hybrid? Flowers yellow in terminal spikes; much used as a pot plant in the east.	25
Daphne odora, China and Japan,	50
Daphne odora rubra, China and Japan	50
Daphne odora variegata, China and Japan	50
*Datura cornigera, Brazil	25
Datura suaveolens, Mexico	25
*Datura sanguinea, Peru	25
Diosma fragrans, Cape of Good Hope Popularly known as "breath of heaven," a great favorite here; makes also very nice pot plants	25

*DOMBEYA NATALENSIS, Natal	50
Very rapid grower, pretty, poplar looking foliage,	
flowers in bunches, pure white, large, sweet scented;	
a very good winter blooming plant.	0.5
*Duranta Plumieri, south America	25
An elegant shrub, literally covered with pretty blue	
flowers in summer, followed by bright yellow berries persisting for several months, and very ornamental.	
*Duranta Plumieri, fl. albo	25
A pure white variety of the same, very pretty.	20
DUVAUA DEPENDENS, Chile	25
Dark green aromatic leaves, flowers whitish.	4.)
EDWARSIA CHILENSIS, Chile	25
GRANDIFLORA, New Zealand.	25
" MACNABIANA, " "	25
" MICROPHYLLA, Chile	25
All with pretty foliage, large, yellow, pea shaped flowers.	
Erica mediterranea, southern Europe	50
The well known "heath," bearing a profusion of	
small, light pink flowers.	
Erythrina cristagalli, Brazil	25
Erythrina herbacea, Florida	25
*Erythrina speciosa, West Indies	25
Smaller growing "coral trees," blooming well if cut	
back every year; all of them with dazzling vermilion	
flowers.	
Escallonia Berteriana, Chile	25
Escallonia floribunda, south America	25
*Escallonia organensis, Brazil	25
Escallonia rubra, Chile	25
All of them vigorous and spreading, with viscous	
branches and leaves exhaling a peculiar odor; flowers	
very profuse, white in first and second, rose in third,	
and red in the fourth.	
EUCALYPTUS ALPINA, Australia	25
EUCALYPTUS UNCINATA	25
Both dwarf growing, very hardy,	

FLOWERING AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.	51
*Euphorbia fulgens, Mexico	25
*Euphorbia pulcherrima, Mexico Popularly known as "Poinsettia" and in Mexico as "flor de Pascua," for its being at its best for Christmas.	25
*Euphorbia splendens, Bourbon island Spiny, everblooming, most effective for rock work. All three will do better in the hottest and sunniest places.	25
Exochorda grandiflora, China The correct name for Spiraea grandiflora, one of the prettiest winter blooming shrubs; doing admirably on this coast.	50
Fabiana imbricata, Chile There growing at high elevation and in dry places; a pretty shrub, quite popular here, often mistaken for an Erica, on account of both its leaves and of its white tubular flowers.	25
*FLEMINGIA CONGESTA, India	50
Rich ornamental foliage; flowers purple. *Fuchsia arborescens, Mexico Known also as F. syringaeflora, for the resemblance of its flower bunches to the common lilac; a truly beautiful plant, excellent for winter blooming.	25
Fuchsia corymbiflora, Peru	25
Fuchsia—garden varieties A selection of the very best of this most popular shrub, quite at home on our coast, and easily grown.	25
*Gardenia citriodora, Natal	25
*Gardenia florida, China	25
*GARDENIA ROTHMANNI, Natal	25
*GARDENIA THUMBERGI, South Africa Dwarf growing; the first with pale yellow, the second	25

GENISTA ÆTHNENSIS, Sicily	2.5
Arborescent; flower sulphur yellow in summer; will	
endure much frost.	
*Genista Canariensis, Canary islands	25
*GENISTA EPHEDROIDES, Spain	2.5
*GENISTA FLORIDA, Spain	25
*GENISTA FEROX, north Africa	2.5
*GENISTA MADERENSIS, Madeira	25
All with yellow flowers and early bloomers.	
*GENISTA MONOSPERMA, Sicily	2.5
Dwarf, trailing; flowers large, white with a crimson	
blotch and deliciously fragrant; sure to make an ex- cellent pot plant.	
*GENISTA UMBELLATA, north Africa	25
GENISTA VIRGATA, Madeira	2.5
Both yellow flowered; the second hardy at Kew, where	
it is considered as the best of yellow flowered species.	
GLOBULARIA ALYPUM, Greece	2.5
A low shrub covered all winter with globose heads of	
bright blue flowers.	
*GOODIA LOTIFOLIA, Australia	2.
Dwarf; glaucous leaves; flowers large, pea shaped, vellow.	
*GORDONIA ANOMALA, Hong Kong	.)(
A pretty evergreen with showy cream colored flowers;	,,,
very choice.	
*GOSSYPIUM DAVIDSONI, Lower California	.)(.
Woody, with beautiful yellow flowers.	
*GREYA SUTHERLANDI, South Africa	1 00
A small tree very remarkable; leaves glossy some-	
what like a geranium; flowers scarlet in spikes.	
GYMNOSPORIA SERRATA, Himalaya	2.
A pretty evergreen spiny shrub; suitable for hedges.	
* Gynura aurantiaea, Java	2:
A very remarkable soft wooded plant; stems, leaves	
and particularly the new growth, clothed with dense violaceous fur; numerous orange flowers.	
*HAKEA LAURINA, Australia	2:
Tall growing; leaves (phyllodes) large; flowers very	
pretty red and white in winter.	

FLOWERING AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.	53
*Hakea pugioniformis, Australia A most curious looking plant; at some distance simulating a pine: flowers whitish.	25
*HAKEA ULICINA, Australia Foliage similar to the European furze; flowers white.	25
*HALLERIA LUCIDA, South Africa A pretty shrub of graceful habit; elegant shining	25
leaves and scarlet flowers. HALIMODENDRON ARGENTEUM, Siberia A prickly, glaucous shrub, with pretty, pea shaped	25
pink flowers in summer; will stand alike drought and cold and thrive even in saline or alkaline soil.	
*Hardenbergia monophylla, Australia	25
*Hardenbergia monophylla alba, Australia Very pretty winter blooming shrubs; the first with purple the second with pure white pea shaped flowers, in graceful bunches; first rate also for florists' use. *HELICHRYSUM DIOSMÆFOLIUM, Aus-	25
tralia	50
*HIBISCUS HETEROPHYLLUS, Queensland Tall growing, rich, variously shaped foliage; large white flowers with deep crimson eye, very showy and free bloomer.	25
*Hibiscus rosa sinensis, south China A selection of the choicest single and double varieties of this showy shrub, so popular in Southern California.	25 to 50
Hydrangea hortensis, Japan	25
*HYMENOSPORUM FLAVUM, Queensland Allied to Pittosporum; tall growing; leaves large dark green; flowers lemon yellow, very showy.	50
HYPERICUM FLORIBUNDUM, Madeira Low growing: light green leaves; yellow flowers.	25
INDIGOFERA AUSTRALIS, Australia	25
*INDIGOFERA DECORA, China	25

*INDIGOFERA MACROSTACHYA, India All of them pretty, low growing shrubs, very profuse bloomers; flowers pea shaped; purple, in spikes.	25
*INGA ANOMALA, South America	1 00
*INGA PULCHERRIMA, Mexico Both medium sized shrubs; pretty acacia-like foliage; in large tassels, the first bluish and yellow, second searlet.	50
*Iochroma fuchsioides, Ecuador	25
*Iochroma lanceolatum, south America Both tall growing and very ornamental; first with scarlet, second with indigo blue flowers in bunches, here everblooming.	25
*Jacquinia armillaris, West Indies Pretty evergreen with white fragrant flowers.	25
**Jatropha multifida, south America Very ornamental for its curiously divided leaves and searlet inflorescences, giving it the name of "coral bush."	50
LABURNUM ADAMI, garden hybrid	25
hybrid	25
Lagerstroemia indica, north India and China Deciduous, tall growing and standing many degrees of frost; in this country known as "crape myrtle," beautiful for summer blooming; flowers crimson, purple or white, according to variety.	25 to 50
**LAGERSTRŒMIA FLOS REGINÆ, India	1 ()()
Much larger growing and more gorgeous blooming, but very tender.	
*Lagunaria Patersoni, Norfolk island Evergreen pyramidal growing; large Hibiscus like, pinkish white flowers.	25

FLOWERING AND ORNAMED THE	
Lantana, garden varieties	25
Quite common, but very useful for dry places, hedges and slopes; colors exceeding varied.	
Laurus nobilis, southern Europe	25 to 50
The classical "laurel" or "sweet bay," a beautiful evergreen, standing drought and many degrees of fros	
LAVANDULA STŒCHAS, southern Europe	25
Low growing and aromatic like the following; dark purple flowers in terminal heads.	
Lavandula vera, southern Europe	25
Common lavender, one of the most popular plants, ex- cellent for borders and dry places and standing cold well.	
*Leonotis leonurus, south Africa	25
The "lion's tail" very showy for its orange flowers in	
whorls, here produced all the year round.	25
*LEPTOSPERMUM FLAVESCENS, Australia	$\frac{25}{25}$
*LEPTOSPERMUM JUNIPERINUM, Australia	
*Leptospermum laevigatum, Australia	25
*Leptospermum scoparium, Australia Middle sized shrubs, with pretty flowers all along the stems, first and second white, third lilae: this last being the one known as "Australian tea;" all stand drought well.	25
LEPTOSYNE GIGANTEA, Santa Cruz Island	25
Stout whitish trunk, crowned with feathery leaves; bright yellow sweet scented flowers in lateral umbels; a striking plant for lawns, as also for pot culture.	
*Leucaena glauca, southern Texas, west Indies,	25
etc	20
grower; elegant acacia like foliage, and whitish flowers.	
*Libonia floribunda, Brazil	25
A very pretty dwarf shrub well adapted for pot grow-	
ing, but here doing finely in the open; during winter covered with tubular, scarlet and yellow flowers.	
Lippia citriodora, Peru and Chile	25
The most popular "lemon verbena," on this coast growing to very large size; known also as "Aloysia citriodora" will stand some frost.	

*Lobelia laxiflora, Mexico	25
The correct name for Siphocampylus bicolor; a pretty low bush with red tubular flowers.	
*Lopezia coronata, Mexico	25
A pretty, small, half shrubby plant, with curious flowers, purplish or white; in Europe very much used for light bouquets and table decoration.	
*Lotus Jacobaeus, Cape Verde islands	25
A pretty, half shrubby plant. here covered all the year with its curious velvety, almost black, pea- shaped flowers.	
*Mackaya bella, Natal	25
Leaves glossy; flowers large, funnel-shaped, lavender eolor.	
MALLOTUS JAPONICUS, Japan	25
Magnolia fuscata, China	5()
Tall shrub or small tree, compact growing; pretty foliage; flowers rather small, not showy, but exquisitely fragrant; by some in this country called "banana shrub."	
MARGYRICARPUS SETOSUS, Peru and Chile	25
Low growing, pretty heather like foliage, and small white berries; very good for rock work.	
MEDICAGO ARBOREA, southern Europe	25
"Moon trefoil" and "tree alfalfa;" stems woody, cen- ter as black and hard as ebony; foliage bright green; flowers orange yellow, produced nearly all the year round.	
Melaleuca decussata, Australia	25
Lilac flowers.	
Melaleuca leucadendron, Australia	25
Larger growing; trunk and branches with white bark peeling off; flowers white.	
Melaleuca hypericifolia, Australia Leaves broader than in the preceding; flowers bright searlet.	25

MELALEUCA MICROMERA, Australia Leaves very minute, embracing the branchlets, curiously looking like some juniper; flowers sulphur yellow. All Melaleucas or "bottle brush trees," as they are sometimes called from the arrangement of their flowers in a sort of cylindrical brush, are great bloomers and precious indeed for standing winds and drought; will also endure some frost.	50
**MELASTOMA CANDIDUM, India	50
**MELASTOMA SANGUINEUM " Both having pretty foliage; showy flowers, white in the first, red in the second.	50
Melia semperflorens, Asia? Dwarf growing species similar to the so-called "pride of India;" flowers lilae, fragrant, all the year round.	50
Melianthus major, south Africa	25
Melianthus minor, south Africa Both with very ornamental foliage and strange looking flowers, brownish in the first, dark brown in the second; each of them secreting a large quantity of honey-like liquid, from which their name is derived.	25
*MIMOSA ACANTHOCARPA, South America.	25
*MIMOSA DENHARDTI, South America	25
*MIMOSA SPEGAZZINI, River Plate All spiny and with Acacia-like finely cut leaves, exceedingly sensitive in the second; flowers light purple in globular heads. **MORINDA CITRIFOLIA BRACTEATA,	25
India	25
Leaves oblong, shining; flowers pure white.	
Muhlembeckia platyclada, Solomon islands A remarkable plant with flattened stems and leaves looking like varnished: small waxy whitish flowers on the edges of the leaves; excellent for shady places and one of the most enduring house plants.	25
Myrtus communis, southern Europe	25
The classic "myrtle" once sacred to Venus; its pretty white flowers being produced here all the year round.	
Myoporum laetum, New Zealand	25

Myoporum verrucosum, Australia?	25
with translucid dots; pretty white flowers and purple berries; among the best plants to grow near the sea.	
Nandina domestica, Japan	25
A small shrub with pretty, feathery foliage, the new growth tinted with red; small white flowers in large panicles, and red berries.	
Nerium oleander, southern Europe	25
The well known Oleander, thriving best in moist ground; can be supplied in several varieties.	
*OLEA CHRYSOPHYLLA, India? leaves golden color underneath.	2.5
Olea flagrans, Japan	25
Leaves, coriaceous, toothed, flowers small and deli- ciously scented, here produced in all seasons.	
Oncoba Kraussiana, Natal	25
Glossy leaves and white flowers; seeds used as ornaments by the natives.	
*OREOPANAX PEDUNCULATUM, Guatemala	25
Leaves palmate, tinged with red; makes a fine foliage plant.	
*OXYLOBIUM CALLISTACHYS, Australia	50
A very pretty shrub; leaves light green; flowers in well furnished spikes, bright yellow.	
*Pentas carnea, south Africa	25
Low and compact growing, soft-wooded; very pretty fiesh-colored flowers.	
PHLOMIS FRUTICOSA, southern Europe	25
Stems and leaves woolly; flowers in whorls, bright yellow; winter blooming, will stand drought and	
heavy sea winds.	
*Pimelea decussata, Australia	25
*PIMELEA LIGUSTRINA, Australia	25
Exquisitely pretty shrubs, of compact growth, first with pink, second with white flowers, doing very well	
on this coast.	0-
Pittosporum crassifolium, New Zealand Pyramidal growing; leaves glaucescent; flowers cho-	25
colate purple.	

Habit of weeping willow; flowers solitary, yellow, berries oval, compressed, yellow; a striking plant, that will do well in the driest places, being a native of the deserts in the interior of Australia.		
berries oval. compressed, yellow; a striking plant, that will do well in the driest places, being a native of the deserts in the interior of Australia. Pittosporum tenuifolium, Australia		50
Leaves sea green, shining; branchlets blackish as well as the flowers; compact and symmetrical growing. Pittosporum tobira, China and Japan	berries oval. compressed, yellow; a striking plant, that will do well in the driest places, being a native of	
Rather dwarf and compact, leaves coriaceous, deep green, flowers pure white, very fragrant, will stand some frost, and is also suitable for pot culture. *PITTOSPORUM VIRIDIFLORUM, South Africa	Leaves sea green, shining; branchlets blackish as	25
*PITTOSPORUM VIRIDIFLORUM, South Africa	Rather dwarf and compact, leaves coriaceous, deep green, flowers pure white, very fragrant, will stand	25
*PLECTRONIA SPINOSA, south Africa	*PITTOSPORUM VIRIDIFLORUM, South	25
Pleroma macrauthum, Brazil	*PLECTRONIA SPINOSA, south Africa	25
**PLUMIERIA ACUMINATA, tropical America **PLUMIERIA HYPOLEUCA, tropical America	Pleroma macrauthum, Brazil	50
America	*PLUMIERIA ACUMINATA, tropical America	50
*PODALYRIA SERICEA, south Africa	America	50
**Poinciana regia, Madagascar	*PODALYRIA SERICEA, south Africa Leaves silky when young; large pea-shaped, rose-	25
*Polygala myrtifolia, south Africa	**Poinciana regia, Madagascar In West Indies known as "flamboyant;" very elegant foliage; flowers bright scarlet in large panicles; will succeed only in very warm places and will stand no frost.	50
	*Polygala myrtifolia, south Africa	25

*POLYGALA SPECIOSA, south Africa Flowers large, purple, showy.	2.5
*POLYGALA VIRGATA, south Africa Leaves narrow: long racemes of light purple flowers.	25
*POLYGONUM ELEGANS, southern Italy Dwarf; wiry stems covered with myriads of small white flowers; very effective for rockeries as also for bouquets.	25
Polygonum lanigerum, India and Australia Very remarkable for its white woolly foliage and copper colored inflorescences.	25
*POTERIUM SPINOSUM, Greece Peculiar looking little shrub with minute leaves, flowers and berries, all tinted of different shades of green and red.	25
*PROSTANTHERA NIVEA, Australia A small shrub; with minute leaves and large snow white flowers.	2.5
Raphiolepis japonica, Japan Dwarf compact growing; leaves coriaceous dark green; pretty white fragrant flowers in umbels; berries black, shining.	25
*RAPHIOLEPIS RUBRA, Himalaya The "Indian hawthorn;" a spiny shrub with very pretty pink flowers.	2.5
*RAUWOLFIA SINENSIS southern China Leaves shining: flowers white.	25
*Reinwardtia tetragyna, India	50
*Reinwardtia trigyna, India The correct mames for Linum tetragynum and L. trigynum, both much admired pretty little plants, covered all the year round with golden yellow flowers. similar in shape to the common flax, but larger.	25
*RHODOLETA CHAMPIONI, Hong Kong A very choice and handsome shrub, with glossy Camellia like leaves and large pink flowers having the appearance of double roses.	1 00
*RHODORHIZA FLORIDA, Tenerife Slender growing; gracefully bending stems bearing long panieles of pinkish white convolvolus like flowers; wood and roots being highly rose scented.	5()

FLOWERING AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.	61
Ribes speciosum, California	25
Robinia hispida, eastern United States Stems and branches bristly; flowers large in long racemes similar to those of the common "locust tree" but of deep rose color.	25
Rosmarinus officinalis, southern Europe Common "Rosemary;" a popular favorite for its aromatic leaves, pretty light blue flowers, much sought for by bees; well suited for hedges, will thrive in rocky and dry places, endure some cold and salt winds from the sea.	25
*RULINGIA PANNOSA, Australia Yery pretty and curious with the fleecy coating of its leaves.	25
Salvia coccinea, Mexico Very popular and pretty kind, with small bright scar- let flowers, blooming literally all the year round.	25
Salvia leucantha, Mexico	25
mala	25
Salvia splendens, Mexico One of the most popular garden plants, everblooming in Southern California.	25
SCHOTIA LATIFOLIA, South Africa Rich ornamental foliage, of reddish color when young; flesh-colored flowers in large panicles.	50
SCHRANKIA UNCINATA, Texas, Arizona and northern Mexico	25
individual interior	and the

Very prickly all over; leaves exceedingly sensitive,

pretty rose flowers in round heads.

*SECURINEGA LEUCOPYRA, India	50
A spiny shrub, with sweet white berries, suitable for hedges.	
SEDUM SPATHULATUM, California A giant among Sedums or "stonecrops" growing several feet high; leaves fleshy, cylindrical, bright green; tall panicles of golden yellow star-like flowers; one of the most striking plants in our gardens during the winter time.	25
*SENECIO PALMERI, Guadalupe Island One of the whitest, if not the whitest altogether	50
among "silvery-leaved" plants; by this time likely to be completely extinct in its native island.	
Solanum aviculare, New Zealand Leaves large, deeply cut; flowers blue; berries oval orange red.	25
*Solanum indicum, India	25
Solanum marginatum, Abyssinia Prickly, covered all over with white tomentum; flowers purple and white; berry large, apple-shaped, yellow.	25
*Solanum pyracanthum, Madagascar Stems and leaves armed with fiery spines; flowers bluish. All above Solanums are quick growers, most suitable for immediate and picturesque effect, and not very particular about soil.	25
*Sparmaunia africana. south Africa Making a handsome foliage plant; but not less valuable for its pretty white flowers produced in winter.	25
Spartium junceum, south Europe The so-called "Spanish broom;" quite at home on this coast, where its bright yellow, fragrant blossoms, can be picked every day in the year. Stands drought well and many degrees of cold.	25
Spiraea prunifolia flore pleno, China and Japan.	25
Spiraea cantoniensis, China	25

*STACHYTARPHETA MUTABILIS, Brazil	25
A low shrub; flowers in long spikes, changing from crimson to light pink, very attractive.	łt.
*Streptosolen Jamesoni, Ecuador	25
*Swainsona galegaefolia, Australia	25
*Swainsona galegaefolia alba, Australia First with purple, second with pure white, pea-shaped flowers in bunches; this last having become very popular of late as a florist flower.	25
*TAGETES LACERA, lower California Shrubby "marigold" with metallic green, finely cut foliage, and a profusion of pretty yellow flowers.	25
Tamarix plumosa, Japan	25
Probably the best of all kinds of Tamarises, for its truly feathery foliage and inflorescences of beautiful rosy pink color; this, like its congeners, will grow in any soil, even saline and alkaline, will stand drought and many degrees of cold.	
*Tecoma capensis, south Africa Very popular here, and mostly grown as a standard. although its long, flexible branches, may well classify it among climbers. Evergreen here, bearing its orange scarlet flowers almost without interruption.	25
*Tecoma Smithii, garden hybrid	25
Obtained a few years ago by a nurseryman of that name in Adelaide, South Australia, by crossing the preceding with T. velutina—considered to be a mere variety of the following. Our plants are from seed received from the originator, and are beautifully varied in the shape of the leaves as well as in the mingling of scarlet and yellow in their flowers. *Tecoma stans, southern Texas and northern	
Mexico "Palo de arco," shrubby not a climber; a magnificent bloomer; flowers golden yellow, trumpet-shaped, de- lightfully fragrant.	25

*TEMPLETONIA RETUSA, Australia *A tall shrub or small tree; pretty dark green foliage; showy brick-colored, pea shaped flowers.	50
*Thevetia neriifolia, West Indies	25
*Thunbergia erecta, west Africa	50
*Thunbergia erecta alba, west Africa	50
Pretty small-growing shrubs; flowers very large, light purple blue in the first; pure white with the second.	
*TRICHOSTEMA LANATUM, southern Cali-	
fornia	50
Called "Romero" by the natives who think very highly of its aromatic and medicinal properties. In habit looking somewhat like the classical Rose- mary; flowers red and blue; very showy.	
Ulex europaeus, Europe	25
The well-known "gorse" or "furze," doing very well on this coast, its yellow flowers appearing in almost every month of the year.	
Veronica Hulkeana, New Zealand	25
Flowers lilac in long panicles.	217
Veronica macrocarpa, New Zealand	25
Flowers bluish to white.	
Veronica salicifolia, New Zealand	25
Flowers bluish to white.	
Veronica, garden varieties, of which we can	
supply the best	
Viburnum opulus sterilis, Europe	25
The old-fashioned "snow ball," doing very well here.	
Viburnum tinus, southern Europe	25
The well-known "laurus-tinus," quite a favorite here and everblooming.	
VIMINARIA DENUDATA, Australia	25
Quite remarkable; long wiry pendulous branches, with leaves reduced to very long petioles, and orange yellow flowers in terminal racemes.	

FLOWERING AND ORNAMENTAL SHROBS.	
*WESTRINGIA ROSMARINIFORMIS, Australia. Low growing and blooming quite small; pretty pure white flowers.	25
*Withfieldia lateritia, south Africa Showy brick orange flowers in winter.	25
*Wigandia imperialis, Mexico	25
*Wigandia macrophylla, Caracas Both highly decorative and striking plants, with very large leaves and showy panieles of bluish flowers.	25
Xanthoceras sorbifolia, Manchuria Pretty divided foliage; flowers large, white with crimson blotches, in early spring.	25
TABLE A.	
Trees and shrubs that will stand severe drepractically without irrigation, even where the annual will not exceed 8 or 10 inches.	_
Acacia, all mentioned above. Cassia tomentosa.	
Casparina ditto Chilongie saligna	

Ceratonia siliqua.

Cupressus Guadalupensis.

sempervirens. Eucalyptus globulus.

Fraxinus velutina.

Grevillea robusta.

Halimodendron argenteum.

Juniperus phoenicea.

Lavandula stoechas Juniperus phoenicea.

Parkinsonia aculeata.

Torreyana.

Pinus halepensis.

insignis.

pinea.

Schinus molle.

Cistus, all mentioned.

Cupressus macrocarpa.

Euphorbia splendens.

Eucalyptus rudis.

Genista monosperma.

Hakea, all mentioned.

Helichrysum diosmaefolium.

Lantana, all varieties.

Lavandula vera.

Leptospermum, all mentioned.

Medicago arborea.

Melaleuca, all mentioned.

Melianthus major.

minor.

Myoporum, ditto.

Phlomis fruticosa.

Schinus terebinthifolius.
Stenocarpus salignus.
Sterculia acerifolia.
" diversifolia

" diversifolia.

" diversifolia.

Tristania conferta.

Atriplex halimus.

Callistemon, all mentioned
Calothamnus quadrifidus.

Calycotome villosa.

Cassia artemisioides.

Rosmarinus officinalis.
Schrankia uncinata.
Sedum spathulatum.
Senecio Palmeri.
Solanum marginatum.
Tagetes lacera.
Trichostema lanatum.
Ulex Europaeus.
Viminaria denudata.

TABLE B.

TREES AND SHRUBS THAT WILL THRIVE EVEN IF EXPOSED TO HEAVY SEA WINDS.

Acacia, all mentioned above.
Casuarina, ditto
Ceratonia siliqua
Eriobotrya japonica.
Cupressus macrocarpa.
Juniperus phoenicea.
Pinus insignis.

Pinus insignis.

"pinea

"sinensis

Pircunia dioica.

Schinus molle.

Anthyllis barba Jovis

Atriplex halimus.

Callistemon, all mentioned.

Calothamnus quadrifidus.

Calycotome villosa.

Cistus, all mentioned.

Convolvulus oleoides

Erica mediterranea.

Genista monosperma. Globularia alypum. Lavandula, all mentioned. Leptospermum, ditto. Leptosyne gigantea. Medicago arborea. Melaleuca, all mentioned Myrtus communis. Myoporum, all mentioned. Nerium oleander. Phlomis fruticosa. Pittosporum, all mentioned. Rosmarinus officinalis. Spartium junceum. Tamarix plumosa. Ulex europaeus. Veronica, all mentioned. Cytisus linifolius.

TABLE C.

TREES MOST SUITABLE FOR AVENUE AND STREET PLANTING.

First Size.

Acacia dealbata.

" decurrens

Aleurites moluccana.

Calodendron capense.

Casuarina equisetifolia.

" stricta.

tenuissima.

Cedrela odorata.

" serrata.

Celtis sinensis.

Cupressus Guadalupensis.

" macrocarpa.

" sempervirens.

Enterolobium timboiva Eucalyptus robusta.

Ficus Chauvieri.

" elastica.

" glomerata.

" infectoria.

retusa.

" rubiginosa.

Machaerium tipa.

Magnolia grandiflora.

Peltophorum ferrugineum. Schinus molle,

" terebinthifolius.

Sterculia acerifolia.

" diversifolia

Second Size.

Acacia longifolia.

" penninervis.

" pravissima.

" retinodes.

" retinodes.

Albizzia occidentalis.

Ceratonia siliqua.

Citrus aurantium.

Eucalyptus ficifolia.

" rudis.

Fraxinus velutina.

Jacaranda mimosaefolia.

Lyonothamnus floribundus.

Maytenus boaria.

Pittosporum rhombifolium.

" undulatum.

Archontophoenix Alexandrae

Cunninghamii.

Cocos plumosa.

Cordyline indivisa.

Dracaina draco.

Erythea armata.

" edulis.

Phoenix canariensis.

" dactylifera.

Washingtonia filifera.

TABLE D.

SHRUBS SUITABLE TO BE GROWN IN POTS FOR BLOOMING IN CONSERVATORIES AND FOR CUT FLOWERS.

Acacia armata.

cultriformis.

linearis.

prominens.

pubescens. 66 verticillata.

Acokanthera spectabilis.

Ardisia humilis.

polycephala.

umbellata. Bouvardia, all kinds.

Camellia japonica. Cestrum aurantiacum.

elegans.

Choisva ternata. Chorizema varium.

Coronilla glauca. viminalis.

Cryptolepis longiflora.

Cytisus capitatus. Palmensis.

Daphne, all kinds. Diosma fragrans.

Dombeya natalensis.

Euphorbia, all mentioned. Fuchsia arborescens.

Gardenia, all mentioned

Genista, ditto.

Globularia alypum. Gordonia anomala.

Goodia lotifolia.

Gynura aurantiaca.

Halleria lucida.

Hardenbergia, all mentioned.

Libonia floribunda. Leptosyne gigantea. Lopezia coronata. Lotus Jacobaeus. Mackaya bella.

Melastoma candid um.

sanguineum.

Melia semperflorens.

Olea fragrans. Pentas carnea.

Peristrophe speciosa.

Pimelea, all mentioned.

Pleroma macranthum.

Polygala, all mentioned Polygonum elegans.

Prostanthera nivea.

Raphiolepis japonica.

Rhodoleia Championi.

Reinwardtia, all mentioned.

Salvia, all mentioned.

Schotia latifolia.

Sparmannia africana.

Spiraea, all mentioned.

Stachytarpheta mutabilis.

Streptosolen Jamesoni.

Swainsonia, all mentioned.

Tecoma, ditto.

Templetonia retusa.

Thevetia neriifolia. Veronica, all mentioned.

Viminaria denudata.

Westringia rosmariniformis.

Withfieldia lateritia.

N. B.—Description and degree of hardiness of each kind are given above.

CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS.

These are general favorites in our country, on account of their beauty being constantly under our eyes, and also because we cannot restrain from considering them as an integral part of our homes. Of many it is quite true that man can enjoy them better under such domesticated conditions, than in their native habitats, where impelling struggle for life pushes them up to the top of the loftiest trees, there offering gorgeous displays of coloring, enjoyable only by creatures provided with wings. No wonder, therefore, that the number of such plants gathered in our gardens from every country, is already large, and we feel bound to pay special attention to increase it more and more with valuable additions. Climbers or "Vines," as they are commonly called, are generally fast growers, and with few exceptions, will need plenty of nourishment and water. Among them some will be more suited to adorn verandahs and houses, while others will show better if let to run at random on large trees; some will be the right thing for covering walls and fences, or for concealing unsightly buildings; some will find best employment among rocks or on sloping ground. In every case a judicious selection is recommendable in order to attain a succession of bloom and to avoid offensive association of colors. In the list that follows, the predominant color of each kind is carefully given, and season of blooming when possible.

*Abrus precatorius, India	25
Flowers small yellowish, pea-shaped; seeds scarlet,	
shining with black eye, used for necklaces, rosaries,	
etc.	
*Adhatoda cydeniaefolia, Brazil	25
Leaves ovate, deep green; flowers rich purple and	
white.	

*Agdestis clematidea, Mexico Light green round:sh leaves; white star-shaped flowers, looking like some Clematis.	25
Akebia quinata, Japan Leaves in fives; flowers dark purple, fragrant; quite a free grower.	25
Akebia quinata, fl. roseo, Japan	5()
**Allamanda cathartica, Guiana	50
*ALOE CILIARIS, south Africa Stems slender; leaves gay green, ciliated at their base; flowers very profuse bright scarlet, keeping long when cut. Lately has begun to be grown on the Riviera for export of cut flowers during winter.	50
Ampelopsis quinquefolia, southern Atlantic	
states The well-known Virginia creeper; fast grower and admirable for the rich red color assumed by the leaves before they fall down.	25
Ampelopsis tricuspidata, Japan	25
*Antigonon leptopus, Mexico	25
*Aristotochia elegans, Brazil	25
A truly elegant plant, for its pretty foliage and curiously mottled flowers, free from any bad smell that make other Aristolochias rather objectionable.	
*Artabotrys odoratissima, Java	50
Leaves glossy dark green; flowers reddish brown, powerfully scented, the celebrated "ylang-ylang" being extracted from them.	

Commission and International Commission and Commiss	
*Asparagus plumosus, south Africa So much grown under glass and for florists' use; here	25
doing splendidly out of doors.	
*Asparagus Sprengeri, south Africa Very graceful shining foliage and minute white flow-	50
ers; invaluable for hanging baskets.	
*Bignonia alba, south America	50
Pure white flowers in terminal panicles, delightfully fragrant.	
*Bignonia argyreo violascens, south America	50
Young leaves beautifully veined with white, bright	
violet underneath; flowers purple.	
*Bignonia Chamberlaynı, Brazil	50
Shining foliage; flowers creamy white.	
*Bignonia cherere, Mexico	50
Exceedingly vigorous, with very rich foliage; flow-	
ers a large scarlet; everblooming.	
*BIGNONIA LINDLEYI, Mexico	50
Long panicles of purple flowers, blooming quite young.	
*Bignonia magnifica, Columbia	50
Rich foliage; panicles of very large flowers, mauve to	
crimson, with yellow throat; a truly magnificent	
species. Bignonia speciosa, River Plate	25
Leaves ovate, shining; flowers large delicate mauve,	29
finely veined deep purple.	
Bignonia Tweediana. River Plate	25
A great grower, clinging to rocks and walls; leaves	20
minute light green; covered with large golden flowers	
in spring. This and the preceding will stand some	
frost.	
*Bignonia venusta, Brazil	25
One of the most desirable climbers we have in our	
gardens; covering roofs, arbors, etc., with a sheet of	
the richest orange from September to April. Other kinds see under "Tecoma."	
BILLARDIERA CYMOSA, south Australia	25
Low growing; pretty bluish flowers.	20
*Bougainvillea glabra, Brazil	25 to 1 00
*Bougainvillea lateritia, Brazil	1 00

*Bougainvillea Sanderiana, Brazil	50 to 1 00
*Bougainviilea spectabilis, Brazil	25 to 1 00
Deservedly considered among the showiest blooming	
climbers, Bougainvilleas will thrive better in sunny,	
warm places, with plenty of room for roots and for the shoots to run over; second named has flowers of a dull	
brick color, very pleasant, the others of different	
shades of magenta color, being a mass of bloom almost all the year round.	
Boussingaultia baselloides, Peru	15
The popular "Madeira vine;" tuberous rooted stems,	
deciduous; leaves fleshy; bunches of minute, whitish scented flowers in the fall.	
*BUDDLEYA MADAGASCARIENSIS, Mada-	
gascar	25
Most vigorous grower, large leaves, shining above,	
white underneath; long trusses of yellow flowers produced all through the winter.	
*Cereus Macdonaldiae, Honduras	25
A cactus with slender long trailing stems and im-	
mense flowers, white and yellow-buff color, vanilla scented, and opening at night during summer.	
**Chlorocodon Whithei, south Africa	25
Leaves large cordate; flowers very curiously shaped, white and marcon co or.	2.7
*Cissus incisa, southern Texas and Mexico	25
A rank grower with fleshy leaves, suitable for rockeries.	
CLEMATIS CAMPANIFLORA, Portugal	25
Pretty, bell-shaped, light blue flowers in spring.	
*CLEMATIS CRASSIFOLIA, Hong Kong	1 00
Remarkable elegant foliage, generally variegated greyish white.	
Clematis coccinea, Texas	25
Clematis crispa, Texas	25
Both very free growers and almost everblooming; flowers fleshy. nearly globular, scarlet in the first,	
violet in the second; will stand much frost.	
CLEMATIS DRUMMONDI, southern Texas	
and Mexico	25
A vigorous grower too, with white flowers; seeds with plumose tails four inches long.	
promote taris iour inches iong.	

*CLEMATIS MEYENIANA, Hong Kong Very vigorous; flowers white.	50
CLEMATIS MONTANA GRANDIFLORA,	
Himalaya Unrivaled for its gorgeous display of white star- shaped flowers in early spring; very hardy.	25
Clematis paniculata, Japan	25
Clematis, garden varieties	25 to 1 00
**Clerodendron Balfouri, tropical Africa Flowers white and scarlet; one of the most admired climbers, suitable also for pot culture.	25
*CLERODENDRON KEMPFERII, China Flowers of the brightest scarlet.	1 00
Cobaea scandens, Mexico	25
CONVOLVULUS MACROSTEGIUS south	
California islands An exceedingly vigorous trailing plant, with woody stems; leaves dark green; flowers large, cream white, sometimes flashed with pink, five of them on each peduncle in succession; an admirable plant for large rockeries.	50
Convolvulus mauritanicus, north Africa Compact growing: pretty blue flowers, produced in the greatest profusion, suitable also for hanging baskets,	25
CONVOLVULUS SCAMMONIA, Asia minor Trailing; flowers creamy, white or reddish; supplies the well known "scammony."	25
CONVOLVULUS VILLOSUS, California Hardly trailing; stems and leaves appearing whitish from the fur they are covered with; flowers cream color; a very pretty border plant.	25

**CORYNOSTYLIS AUBLETII, Guiana Very vigorous; flowers white,in shape like a magnified	1 ()()
violet.	
*DERRIS SCANDENS, Australia	25
A most vigorous woody climber; flowers purple in racemes.	
*DIOCLEA GLYCINOIDES, River Plate An exquisite climber of moderate growth; leaves trifoliate, shining, large pea-shaped flowers in bunches like the common Wistaria, of beautiful scarlet color.	50
**Dipladenia urophylla, Organ mountains, Brazil Flowers large rose colored, with yellow throat.	1 (0)
*Dolichos lignosus, India	25)
Eccremocarpus scaber, Chile	25
Pretty light green foliage; orange tubular flowers in panicles; will show best trailing over shrubs	
*FAGELIA BITUMINOSA, south Africa	25
Fast grower, but of moderate size; leaves covered with clammy hairs; flowers pea-shaped, yellow, tipped with violet.	
Ficus stipulata, China and Japan	2.5
Quite remarkable, attaching itself to walls, rocks, boards, and even glass; having smaller leaves on its barren stems, much larger on those bearing fruits, which are woody and not eatable.	
Fragaria Indica, India	25
A strawberry, with golden yellow flowers and red, showy, but tasteless fruits, excellent for hanging baskets.	
Gelsemium sempervirens, from Virginia south-	
wards	25
Gelsemium sempervirens flore pleno The "Virginia" or "Carolina Jessamine," single and double flowers, bright yellow, deliciously fragrant.	25
*GLORIOSA VIRESCENS, Natal	25
Perennial from a bulbous root; flowers very pretty red and yellow.	2.7

Hedera helix chrysophylla, southern Europe A variety of the common ivy, with golden berries,	25
HOLBOELLIA LATIFOLIA, China	1 00
Beautiful coriaceous foliage; flowers purple, very fragrant; fruit large edible.	1 00
*Hoya carnosa, south China and Queensland The old fashioned "wax plant;" flowers light pink.	25
deliciously scented, everblooming here.	25
*Ipomaea grandiflora, India Flowers very large with long tube, white, opening at night.	<i>219</i>
*Ipomaea Learii, Ceylon	25
*Ipomaea Mexicana, Mexico	25
Flowers purple with crimson center, deciduous.	
*Ipomaea purpurea flore pleno, Mexico A very pretty and curious morning glory, with semi-double flowers, white, striped purplish blue. *JACQUEMONTIA ABUTILOIDES, lower	25
	1 00
California. A vigorous grower; foliage silky; flowers true blue, shape of a morning glory, but opening more flat; a perpetual bloomer.	X. W
*Jasminum Azoricum, Madeira	25
*Jasminum gracillimum, Borneo	25
*Jasminum grandiflorum, India	25
JASMINUM HUMILE, India	25
Jasminum officinale, Europe	25
Jasminum nudiflorum, China	25
Jasminum revolutum, Himalaya	25
*Jasminum Sambac, India	25
*JASMINUM SIMPLICIFOLIUM, Australia	25
*Jasminum undulatum, China	25
The well known and popular Jasmines, to be sure among the best climbers; all white flowered, except J. humile, J. nudiflorum and J. revolutum, which have yellow flowers.	249

*KENNEDYA NIGRICANS, Australia Exceedingly vigorous; flowers deep violet and yellow.	50
*KENNEDYA RUBICUNDA, Australia Flowers large, deep scarlet.	25
Lapageria rosea, Chile	2 50
Lapageria rosea var alba, Chile	2 50
LARDIZABALA BITERNATA, Chile Large dark green, glossy leaves; flowers purple and white, in bunches.	1 00
Lathyrus splendens, southern California Well named the "Pride of California;" looking somewhat like a sweet-pea, but perennial; flowers large, of the brightest crimson, produced all winter; will look at its best if allowed to run on large bushes.	25
LONICERA CAPRIFOLIUM, Europe The typical "honeysuckle," having large white and yellow flowers, the most fragrant among its congeners; deciduous.	25
LONICERA IMPLEXA, Italy	25
*LOTUS BALAMBENSIS, Abyssinia *LOTUS CANARIENSIS FLORIBUNDUS,	25
Canary islands	25
*Lotus peliorynchus, Canary islands	25
All of them trailing, and well adapted for rockeries, and better still for hanging baskets; first having pink, second yellow, and third searlet flowers.	
*LYCIUM RICHI, lower California	25
An extensive trailer with minute bright green leaves, purple flowers and shining searlet berries.	

Flowers red and violet, fragrant; fruit large, brownish

yellow, much prized.

**Passiflora ligularis, Peru, Ecuador, etc Very rich foliage, with metallic hues when young;	50
flowers white, green and purple.	
*Passiflora manicata, Peru	25
Flowers vermilion scarlet, exceedingly showy.	
**Passiflora quadrangularis, tropical America	2.5
Leaves large, broadly ovate; flowers very large, blue	
crimson and purple, very fragrant; fruit edible,	
several pounds in weight.	
*Passiflora racemosa, Brazil	1 00
Flowers deep red in terminal racemes, quite distinct.	
*Passiflora violacea, Brazil	25
Almost everblooming here; flowers large of different	
shades of violet color.	
All above "Passion flowers" rank among the most free	
growing climbers, their vigour, as seen here, being really wonderful, and the beauty of their flowers	
being unsurpassed.	
PENSTEMON CORDIFOLIUS, southern Cali-	
,	25
fornia	2.0
searlet.	
*PEPONIA MACKENNI, Natal	25
An immense grower; thick dark green foliage and	247
yellow flowers,	
*Pereskia aculeata, West Indies	25
Commonly called "Barbadoes gooseberry," from the	-
fruit being edible; a sort of cactus with trailing stems;	
true dark green leaves, and small whitish flowers;	
excellent for rockeries.	
Phaseolus caracolla, Peru	25
"('aracol' and "snail vine' from the curious appear-	
ance of its fleshy, light purple and yellowish flowers,	
exceedingly fragrant.	
Physianthus albens, south Brazil	25
This has been called the "cruel vine" for its whitish flowers entrapping moths and butterflies; a very	
vigorous grower.	
*Physianthus graveolens, Brazil	25
Known also as Schubertia grandiflora; stems and	۵.)
leaves pubescent; flowers large, white, fragrant.	
	-
CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS.	

PITHECOCTENIUM CLEMATIDEUM,, River	
Plate	25
PITHECOCTENIUM MURICATUM, Mexico Both vigorous growing, Bignonia like climbers; flowers large, somewhat woolly, pure white in first, yellow and white in the second.	25
*Plumbago capensis, south Africa	25
*Plumbago capensis alba, south Africa	25
**Plumbago rosea, India	25
Polygonum multiflorum, China	25
Pueraria Thunbergiana, Japan	25
Rosa moschata, Himalaya	25
*Russelia juncea, Mexico	25
*SEMELE ANDROGYNA, Tenerife Looking like a gigantic "smilax;" will climb 50 or 60 feet, displaying dark green tropical foliage, likely to be mistaken for some of the Indian climbing Palms.	1 00
**SOLANDRA GRANDIFLORA, Jamaica Large white, trumpet-shaped flowers, resembling Daturas; a truly striking plant. Solanum jasminoides grandiflorum, south	25
Solanum jasminoides grandiflorum, south America	25
	40

*Solanum Seaforthianum, West Indies
To be sure one of the most gorgeous and striking climbers known, covered all summer and autumn with huge trusses of large lilac blue flowers. Being deciduous in winter, it ought to be associated with other evergreen climbers, as would be Bignonia venusta, whose orange flowers will beautifully harmonize together. Sollya heterophylla, Tasmania
A graceful climber, with willow-like foliage and
pretty tubular blue flowers.
Stauntonia hexaphylla, China
**Stephanotis floribunda, Madagascar
*Stigmaphyllon ciliatum, Brazil
*Tacsonia exoniensis, garden hybrid
Flowers large, crimson.
*TACSONIA IGNEA, south America 25
Flowers fiery red.
*Tacsonia Jamesoni, Ecuador
*Tacsonia mollissima. Ecuador 25
*Tacsonia mollissima, Ecuador
Tacsonia tubiflora, Chile
Similar to preceding, but of deeper shade.

*Tacsonia Van Volxemi, New Grenada	25
Flowers bright crimson, hanging from a very long	
wiry pedicel. Nearly related to Passifloras, Tacsonias are among the most desirable climbers, for their freedom of growth and profusion of their showy blossoms.	
Tecoma grandiflora, China	25
Tecoma grandiflora atrosanguinea	25
Both deciduous; first with orange; second with blood red flowers.	
*Tecoma jasminoides, Australia	25
*Tecoma jasminoides alba magna	25
Evergreen, with glossy leaves and almost everblooming; first having white flowers with crimson throat; second pure white of larger size.	•
*Tecoma Mackenni, south Africa	25
Exceedingly vigorous; large, pinkish flowers, in huge bunches.	
*Thunbergia fragrans, India	25
Large, pure white flowers; very fragrant.	
Thunbergia grandiflora, India	25
A great grower; flowers larger than preceding, of beautiful blue color.	
*Thunbergia Mysorensis, India	50
Known also as Hexacentris Mysorensis; a most vigor- ous climber with rich glossy foliage; flowers scarlet and yellow in very long bunches; very showy and sure to become a general favorite for winter bloom- ing.	
Trachelospermum jasminoides, southern China.	25
Dark green foliage, literally covered with white fragrant flowers in spring; will stand several degrees of froat.	
Vinca major, southern Europe	25
Vinca major fol. var	25
The large periwinkle; trailing, with large blue flowers, most adapted for borders, rockeries and hanging baskets, more particularly the second with variegated leaves; standing well drought and frost.	
VITIS BAUDINIANA, Australia	25
Going also under the name of Cissus antarctica, very vigorous, suitable to cover rocks, walls, etc.	
Vitis Coignetiae, Japan	50
An immense climber, reaching the tops of the loftiest trees; leaves roundish, very large; assuming the rich- est hues in the fall.	

*VITIS HYPOGLAUCA, Australia	50
Very elegant foliage, dark green above, giaucous underneath.	
Wistaria chinensis, China	25 to 1 00
The common Wistaria or Glycine, familiar to every-	
body: doing very well on this coast.	
Wistaria chinensis alba, China	50 to 1 00
A pure white variety of the preceding, very choice.	
Wistaria multijuga, Japan	50 to 1 00
Similar in habit to the preceding; flowers of two	
shades of lilac in bunches often over two feet long.	
Wistaria multijuga alba, Japan	50 to 1 00
Like the type, but flowers pure white.	

BULBOUS, TUBEROUS AND PERENNIAL PLANTS.

Bulbs differ from Tubers in having one central shoot with fleshy or leathery envelopes, while Tubers are of more irregular shape, often presenting several eyes, each originating a separate plant. The Onion is a good exemplification of a bulb: the Potato of a tuber. Both bulb and tuber are provisions for storing material necessary to the ensuing growth of the plant; and the colder or the more and the country will be, the deeper they will be buried under the ground; a circumstance not to be forgotten when submitting them to artificial culture. Perennials do not possess a bulb nor a tuber, but are provided with more or less fleshy or woody roots, bunched together or running under ground. sometimes at considerable distance: the familiar Alfalfa representing them well. As a general rule these three classes of plants, once established in suitable ground, will take care of themselves, needing only occasional fertilizing and thinning if too much overcrowded. Among them are to be found the brightest ornaments of our gardens and the easiest plants to grow and to propagate. A condense! list of the most desirable is given below, without attempting a full enumeration of varieties, their number running into the thousands.

The state of the s	
Acanthus spinosus, southern Europe	25
The classic Acanthus, most remarkable for its bold	
foliage and huge spikes of purple and white striped flowers.	
Agapanthus umbellatus, south Africa	25
The "African Lily," larg, umbels of bright blue flowers on tall stems, during summer, in this country attain- ing very large size if in rich ground and liberally watered.	
Agathaea coelestis, south Africa Daisy like flowers of the most exquisite sky blue.	25
*Alonzoa incisifolia, Peru and Chile Pretty cut foliage, hood shaped flowers, ranging from scarlet to pure white.	25
Althaea sidaefolia, south Europe	25
Large lemon yellow flowers, very showy.	. 05
Amaryllis belladona, Cape of Good Hope Flowers bright rose, iu summer	25
"Amaryllis formosissima, Mexico" "Jacobean lily," flowers velvety scarlet in spring.	25
*Amaryllıs Johnsoni, garden hybrid	25
Flowers dull red, with white stripes, in spring.	
*Amaryllis vittata, hybrid varieties	25 to 1 00
All Amaryllis succeed well here and in any kind of soil, their bulbs attaining very large size.	
Anemone, garden varieties	15
To be sure the most charming and showy flowers of early spring; every hue except yellows being found among them.	
Anemone japonica, Japan	25
Anemone japonica alba, Japan	25
The first with rose colored, second with pure white	20
flowers, standing well over the foliage; fall blooming, will prefer partial shade.	
*Begonia, garden varieties	25 to 1 00
All the best supplied of the tuberous, ever blooming, and other types; doing admirably well on this coast,	
preferably with partial shade.	
*Canna flaceida, Florida	25
Dwarf; leaves glaucous; large pure yellow flowers with broad petals; will need plenty of water.	

Canna, garden varieties	15 to 1 00
Crozy and other types; great favorites here where they are literally everblooming.	
Centranthus ruber, southern Europe	15
Known also as Valerian; this and its white flowered form make large everblooming masses, growing in any soil and without irrigation.	
Chrysanthemum, garden varieties	15
The very best supplied of the different sections of this most popular flower. Reduced rates for quantities.	4.77
Cineraria maritima, southern Europe	25
Feathery silvery white leaves, and large trusses of yellow flowers, here produced all the year round.	
*Clivia nobilis, south Africa	25
Leaves dark green, similar to the Amaryllis, flowers	
bright orange in large heads; winter blooming.	
*Cyclamen, garden varieties	25
The very best supplied in different colors; will prefer partial shade.	
*Dahlia arborea, Mexico	50
	1,00
*Dahlia imperialis, Mexico	50
Both of them building half woody stems several feet high, but dying to the ground out of our coast region;	
both much admired and striking plants, with bold	
foliage and large lily shaped flowers, bright mauve in	
the first, pure white with crimson eye in the second;	
blooming in the fall and early winter.	15 to 50
Dahlia, garden varieties	19 to 90
Best varieties supplied of the different strains, Cactus, Pompons, etc.	
Delphinium cardinale, southern California	25
No doubt the most striking and ornamental among	
Larkspurs, for its long spikes of flery scarlet flowers, lasting in bloom several months; will show better if planted among low shrubs where its slender stems may find some support, such being its native habit of growth.	
Dianthus, garden varieties	15
The very best carnations in separate colors.	
*ECHIUM CANDICANS, Madeira	25
*ECHIUM FASTUOSUM, Canary islands	25

*ECHIUM SIMPLEX, Canary islands	25
All of them very decorative plants, with picturesque, more or less silvery foliage, bearing huge cylindrical	
spikes of flowers, blue in first and second, pure white in third, on this last attaining several feet in length.	
Echiums are eminently suited for dry places, and need good drainage at their roots.	
*Erpetion reniforme, Australia	25
"Australian violet," with pretty purple and white	
violet looking flowers, standing well over the foliage.	4.5
*Freesia refracta alba, south Africa	. 15
To be sure the most popular among winter blooming bulbs, for its exquisite perfume and chaste beauty.	
Galtonia candicans, south Africa	25
Looking like a giant Hyacinth; tall spikes of bell-shaped, pendulous, white flowers in summer.	
Gaura Lindheimeri, Texas	25
Tall wiry stems bearing a succession of pretty white flowers having the appearance of butterflies: excellent	
for bouquets; will thrive in any soil.	25
Gazania splendens, south Africa	2.)
Geum coccineum, Chile?	25
* Elegant foliage; scarlet flowers; almost everblooming.	2-7
Gladiolus, garden varieties	15 to 50
Best varieties supplied of every strain of this most popular flower; which truly appears to have found a second home in California.	
*Hedychium coronacium, India	25
*Hedychium Gardnerianum, India	25
Called by some people "Ginger plants" for a slight	
gingerly taste of their roots; both with tropical look- ing foliage, first having pure white fragrant flowers, second orange yellow, seentless flowers.	
Hemerocallis rutilans, Japan	25
Hemerocallis, Thunbergi, Japan	25
"Day-Lilies" very hardy and free growing; first with orange flowers in summer; second earlier bloom- ing, having sweet-scented flowers.	
Heuchera sanguinea, Arizona	25
Leaves in a rosette, spreading, mottled whitish; graceful erect spikes of the prettiest pink flowers; in bloom for several months.	
101 00 101 W 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	

Iris florentina, Italy	25
Iris germanica, south Europe	25
Iris laevigata, Japan	25
IRIS STYLOSA ALBA, Greece	25
IRIS STYLOSA SUPERBA, Greece	25
Leaves narrow, grass-like in dense tufts; flowers pure white in the first, bluish purple in the second, appearing in the greatest profusion from October all through the winter. Very valuable for cut flowers; will not stand much frost and will prefer partial shade.	2-7
Iris xiphium, Spain Leaves few: flowers with narrowed and channelled segments, offering the prettiest combinations of bright blue and golden yellow; blooming late in spring.	25
*Ixia crocata, Cape	25
Dwarf, excellent for borders; flowers bright orange, in early spring	رين دون
*Ixia garden varieties	25
Taller growing; flowers in erect; taller spikes, of the most bright and gay appearance, almost every possible color being represented among them; will thrive in any kind of soil.	
Kniphofia aloides, south Africa	25
Kniphofia Mac Owani, south Africa	25
KNIPHOFIA WOODII, Natal	25
Known also as Tritomas, and bearing the common name of "red poker plants," of very striking appearance; first having taller, fiery orange spikes; second dwarfer and paler and winter blooming, the last having pretty lemon yellow flowers.	
Lilium	
The true Lily; all kinds supplied at proper season; detailed lists, with prices mailed on application.	

Lychnis flos cuculi fl. pleno, Europe Dwarf; pretty, fringed, double, rosy pink flowers, suitable for bouquets.		25
*Lycoris aurea, China	1	. 00
Montbretia crocosmiaeflora, south Africa Very popular here and very useful for summer blooming; numberless spikes of orange yellow flowers.		25
Moraea fimbriata, China		25
Moraea Robinsoniana, Lord Howe's Island The "wedding Iris," a giant among its congeners, growing several feet high; flowers large, pure white, in summer; to be allowed plenty of water.		50
Oxalis cernua, north Africa	•	10
Oxalis Deppei, Mexico		10
Oxalis purpurea, south Africa First taller growing, with canary yellow flowers; second being dwarfer with purple pink flowers; the last not over three inches high, with large rosy pink flowers, well set out by the admirable emerald green of its leaves; all of them excellent for borders, and thriving everywhere.		10
Paeonia, garden varieties Select varieties of the herbaceous and of the so-called "tree" Paeonies.	50 to 1	()()
Penstemon, garden varieties Very showy and everblooming here; a good selection of an improved strain.		25
Plumbago Larpentae, China		25
Polyanthes tuberosa, Mexico		25
Ranunculus, garden varieties. All the best supplied in varied assortment. Can be had in bloom as early as Christmas.		10

Saxifraga cordifolia, Siberia,	25
Saxifraga crassifolia, Siberia	25
Saxifraga peltata, California	25
All of them with broad fleshy leaves and bright rose	20
flowers in winter, very desirable for shady and rather moist places	
Scilla campanulata, southern Europe	25
Spikes of charming, bell-shaped, light blue flowers, in	
winter and early spring.	
Scilla Clusii, Mediterranean region	25
Dwarf, with broad leaves and dense spikes of azure blue flowers; early bloomer, very showy.	
Sedum Sieboldii fol. var., Japan	25
blotch; flowers pink, in terminal panicles.	25
Sedum spectabile, Japan	20
flowers pink in large head; will grow in any soil and make also beautiful house plants; much used for this purpose in Paris.	
*Statice Halfordi, Tenerife	50
A beautiful plant, suffrutescent; very large, undulated leaves; enormous heads of everlasting blue flowers.	
Sternbergia lutea, southern Europe	25
Bulbous; large yellow flowers; appearing before the leaves in September.	
Vallota purpurea, south Africa	25
Large Amaryllis-like flowers of blood red color, here	
blooming at different times of the year. Verbena, garden varieties	15
A good selection in separate colors. Reduced rates for	10
quantities.	
Viola, garden varieties	15
All the leading varieties supplied, at reduced rates for quantities.	
VITTADINIA AUSTRALIS, Australia and	25
Tasmania	
A charming dwarf plant; well suited for rockeries; borders and hanging baskets, covered with myriads of daisy-like, white flowers.	
Zephyranthes candida, River Plate	10
Zephyranthes rosea, Cuba	10
Dwarf; pretty Amaryllis like flowers, snow white in the first, bright rose in the second; both charming for borders and also as pot plants.	

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANTS.

The contents of this Catalogue show well enough how plants from almost every corner of the world are represented in our gardens; and on the other hand it must be acknowledged that California has liberally been repaying her debt for them; few other countries, indeed, having made such extensive contributions to the flora of gardens at large, in every line, from the majestic Sequoja down to the host of lovely flowering annuals There is, however, quite a number of other California plants, hardly known up to now, and well worth introducing into culture, and of such, a first selection is offered below. Descriptions and prices of many of them are given in pages above, as noted in front of each. The degree of hardiness must necessarily vary, according as they are native of the high ranges of the Sierras or of the mild coast region of Southern California. Fuller details will be given to persons applying for them.

Agave deserti, page 10.	
Agave Shawii, page 11.	
Anemopsis Californica, "yerba mansa"\$	25
Medicinal; flowers accompanied by showy, white bracts; grows only in wet places.	
Arbutus Menziesii, strong plants, balled	1 50
The "Madrono" growing to very large size in the	
northern and central part of the state.	
Arctostaphylos glauca, strong plants, balled	1 50
The true "Manzanita," a beautiful compact growing	
tall shrub or small tree; leaves thick, bluish color.	
AUDIBERTIA GRANDIFLORA	25
Leaves broad; tall spikes of red flowers in early spring.	
Castanopsis chrysophylla	25 to 2 00
The golden chestnut: evergreen, attaining 100 feet	
and over in the north; leaves golden color underneath; fruit edible, size of filberts.	

Chlorogalum pomeridianum, "Amole" Very large bulb; leaves long, frilled; tall, branching panicles of star-like, white flowers, opening only in the afternoon.	25
CONVOLVULUS MACROSTEGIUS, page 73.	
CONVOLVULUS VILLOSUS, page 73.	
Cotyledon lanceolata	25
Cotyledon laxa	25
Cotyledon edulis	25
Cotyledon pulverulenta	25
Cupressus macrocarpa, page 32.	
1 1 0	
Delphinium cardinale, page 84.	15
Diplacus glutinosus	25
DIPLACUS PARVIFLORUS Both shrubby; first having buff-colored flowers, second scarlet, smaller.	25
ELYMUS CONDENSATUS	25
corative; will stand drought and cold. ENCELIA CALIFORNICA	25
FOUQUIERA SPLENDENS, "Ocotillo"	50
A cactus looking plant, attaining several feet; stems slender, spiny, at different seasons covered for a short time with bright green oval leaves; flowers tubular, brick red; a striking plant altogether, for large rockeries, and well enduring drought and some frost.	30
GRINDELIA ROBUSTA	25
Shrubby; pretty foliage; flowers yellow similar to the shrubby sunflowers, and appearing all through the winter; prefers shady places.	
HAZARDIA DETONSA	25
A small undershrub with silvery leaves and peculiar looking heads of flowers; suitable for rockeries and for bedding out.	

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANTS.	91
Hesperocallis undulata The "lily of the desert;" large white flowers, very fragrant; to be planted very deep and with perfect drainage. Heteromeles arbutifolia "Tollon" and 'Christ-	25
mas berry". A handsome evergreen; umbels of white flowers in summer, followed by scarlet berries, much used for Christmas decoration.	25
Juglans Californica	25
LAVATERA ASSURGENTIFLORA	25
Libocedrus decurrens	25 to 50
Lilium pardalinum, (pot grown)	25
MALVASTRUM SPLENDIDUM	50
PENSTEMON CORDIFOLIUS, page 78.	
Pinus insignis, page 39.	
Prunus ilicifolia "Islay" and "wild Cherry" An exceedingly beautiful shrub, with glossy, holly- like leaves: most suitable also for hedges.	25
Prunus occidentalis Considered to be simply a variety of the preceding, peculiar to the islands of our coast; attains larger size; leaves broader not prickly, fruits much larger.	25

QUERCUS CHRYSOLEPIS	25
The "mountain evergreen oak" with large roundish	
acorns.	
QUERCUS GARRYANA	25
A deciduous Oak, from northern California and	
Oregon, growing to a very large size.	
RHAMNUS CROCEA	25
A pretty shrub, with small, thickly set, shining	
leaves; bearing a profusion of scarlet berries in summer, similar in appearance and in taste to red	
currents,	
Ribes speciosum, page 61.	
RUMEX HYMENOSEPALUS, "Canaigre"	25
Too much spoken of to require description.	
SEDUM SPATULIFOLIUM, page 62.	
Sequoia sempervirens, page 40	
Sisyrinchium bellum	10
Sisyrinchium Californicum	10
Iris looking dwarf plants, first having blue flowers,	
called "blue eyed grass;" second yellow flowers.	
SOLANUM UMBELLIFERUM	25
Undershrub; large, pretty blue flowers, delicately	
fragrant, all through the winter.	
Washingtonia filifera, page 6.	
Yucca arborescens, page 16.	
Yucca baccata, page 16.	
Yucca Whipplei, page 16.	

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